IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLESTON DIVISION

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REPORTER'S OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE JURY TRIAL - DAY 1 HELD BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID C. NORTON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE MARCH 2, 2020

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(Call to order of the Court.)

THE COURT: Take your seats. Thanks. Y'all said you had something you wanted to talk about before we brought the jury in later on. Yes, sir?

MR. SCHOEN: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. SCHOEN: We do have at least one matter to bring up with the Court --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHOEN: -- prior to getting started. We did some research this weekend, and it appears to us from our review of the law that it is improper for either side to call a witness to the stand knowing that that witness will invoke his or her Fifth Amendment right for the sole purpose of having the jury watch that witness invoke that right. Based on my conversations with Mr. Geel, my understanding is that is essentially what Ms. Ellison intends to do, and he's present, and he can correct me if I'm misspeaking, but my understanding is that she plans to invoke her right under the Fifth Amendment to virtually -- in response to virtually any question beyond her name.

So I don't think -- the Government certainly doesn't feel comfortable calling her, and we would argue that the defense shouldn't be able to either, and in that instance, we would ask that, you know, the Court deal with that before

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the jury comes in here and we not have her up and being shown things just to invoke her Fifth Amendment right.

THE COURT: Yes, sir, Mr. Shahid? Mr. Geel?

MR. GEEL: Your Honor, if I may, one other thing I'd

like to bring to the Court's attention is I concur with

Mr. Schoen's representation. There's also a broader issue

which is to say that Ms. Ellison is here, so we're not trying

to be cute, but it's our position that we're not subject to

subpoena by either of the parties in this case. We're going to

move to quash the subpoenas entirely at this time. I don't

think the Government has the authority to subpoena her either

to this hearing or this trial, nor does Mr. Shahid.

THE COURT: That's an interesting position. What do you base that on?

MR. GEEL: Well, Your Honor, respectfully I think the rules contemplate subpoenaing witnesses. Ms. Ellison is a Defendant in this case. I mean, she's in a pretrial diversion program, but she's still a Defendant here. If, God forbid, she fails to comply with the diversion program, she's going to be right back here on trial herself in a posture where she's been compelled to testify in this matter or at least compelled to take the stand.

So the Fifth Amendment privilege I think is -it's a little bit clearer as to what that covers, but we think
there's a broader problem, that she's simply beyond compulsory

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process from both of these parties.

THE COURT: Okay. Anybody disagree with that?

MR. SHAHID: Sir?

THE COURT: Do you disagree with that?

MR. SHAHID: I think he has a valid point. I think it creates a whole new can of worms for everybody, Judge. This is the problem. She's not just a witness. She's a witness that's given an affidavit, a sworn statement in which her testimony, if believed, will aid this Defendant in being found not guilty. This was suppletory information about her statement that was first brought up at a detention hearing back in 2018, and I've given a copy of her statement to the Government. What she says, if she's believed, can exonerate this Defendant from Count 1 of the Indictment.

And so she is now -- if Mr. Geel is correct, she is now unavailable, and because she's unavailable, then the statements should come in because she is unavailable. There's no other way for me to get this information in. She becomes available under this theory that she's not subject to compulsory process when her case is over. She's then free, and she's going to be required to testify. Now the Government -- even if the Government had decided to proceed -- and this is why I made the motion earlier on a Motion for Severance in case her case would go forward and this would be resolved. The severance motion got changed because she's been put in the

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pretrial diversion program, and now Mr. Fishburne is going first on this trial, but this evidence, her testimony is critical in his defense, if he was unaware, that he did not know -- knowingly possess the gun in the car on March of 2018. That statement in and of itself is prejudicial to him if it does not come in somehow. So either the statement comes in, and I can proffer the statement to the Court, or we continue this trial until her charges are resolved. It's one or the other, but I've got to get her -- I got to get her testimony in. I expected, and we talked about this on Friday, that while she may have taken the Fifth, I was going to at least be able to somehow proffer her statement into evidence to get it in through a back door process. Now what I'm told is she has no right to be here -- she has no --

THE COURT: Duty.

MR. SHAHID: Duty, not right, duty to be here at all.

THE COURT: But -- so you agree with Mr. Geel's position that since she's still a Defendant and still facing criminal charges, that she's beyond the subpoena power of the Court to have either side testify?

MR. SHAHID: I don't have a counterargument to that. I don't want to necessarily agree to that and put him in opposition, but I think that is where we are quite frankly.

THE COURT: How about you, Mr. Schoen?

MR. SCHOEN: I didn't research that, Judge. I didn't

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know that that argument was coming.

THE COURT: Sounds like a pretty good one.

MR. SCHOEN: You know, I don't know -- I think that the cleaner, easier way to do it if she can't say anything other than, "I take the Fifth," there's lots of law --

THE COURT: I understand that, but if she is quote-unquote unavailable as a witness, then under the Federal Rules of Evidence, a statement of an unavailable witness comes in.

MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, I think that -- I guess I would want to get into the details of that unavailability -- THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHOEN: -- argument because the -- a sworn statement, as I understand the rule, comes in if the -- if the declarant was subject to both the penalties of perjury and was -- was -- there was an opportunity for cross-examination. So when we had this bond hearing, I specifically had quite an extended discussion with the magistrate judge about the fact that I did not want the statement to be even mentioned if she wasn't going to be put on the stand and cross-examined, and the magistrate judge was concerned about her rights and so would not allow me to call her and cross-examine her, and so we've been denied the opportunity to subject her testimony to cross examination. As Your Honor knows, there's quite --

THE COURT: I don't know whether you've been denied

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or you voluntarily denied yourself the opportunity by objecting to it.

MR. SCHOEN: No, we've not had an opportunity to put her up and cross-examine her. I would say if she had taken the stand to testify at that bond hearing and we had been able to cross-examine her, then she's unavailable and this is prior testimony, but we didn't get that chance, and as you know, there's a lot of very -- a lot of evidence that impeaches what she -- what she's claiming in that letter, and furthermore, you know, she's represented to the agent -- she's said, "Hey, can I recant this statement?" So the notion that -- the notion that somehow Mr. Fishburne is being prejudiced by this, seems like the Government would be highly prejudiced. They can admit a statement we haven't been able to cross-examine.

MR. SHAHID: Judge, I tried to remedy this by taking her deposition.

THE COURT: Well, she would have taken the same position.

MR. SHAHID: Well, she may have.

THE COURT: If she's not going to testify at trial, she's certainly not going to testify at a deposition. not available to be subpoenaed to testify at trial, she certainly couldn't be available to be subpoenaed to testify at a deposition.

MR. SHAHID: Let me just go another step with this,

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Judge. The Government has created this problem, not the Defendant, because they had the right to do this. They indicted her. They indicted her, and because they indicted her and she is a criminal defendant with charges pending, because the motion has been to continue her prosecution until the pretrial diversion issue has been resolved -- and they have a right to do that. I'm not fussing at the Government, but because they have indicted her, they have created a situation that they are now complaining about that they knew existed prior to the Indictment. At the hearing that they had on -- the detention hearing back in 2018 --

THE COURT: That would be a post-Indictment; wouldn't
it?

MR. SHAHID: I think that was prior to her being indicted. She was not a Defendant at the time.

MR. SCHOEN: She was not a Defendant at the time. It was a supervised release hearing.

THE COURT: Okay. Gotcha.

MR. SHAHID: So they knew about the existence of this statement that was pend -- brought to the magistrate judge's attention in that she was going to take responsibility for the gun. So prior to that, prior to that, they were aware of her position. They then elected to indict her, which they had a right to do. I'm not fussing at the Government for doing that, but because they took that stance, they have now created this

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dilemma in which my critical witness that goes to the heart of Count 1 of this Indictment, that witness has now become unavailable, and they even take the position now this morning that we can't call her knowing that she may take the Fifth Amendment. So I can't even ask her questions under their theory about her giving a statement and whether or not a statement is inconsistent with what she's going to say at trial.

THE COURT: Well, I think you can call her as a witness, but she has to do more than just take the Fifth Amendment. Mr. Schoen's point is you can't call her, put her under oath and ask her questions. She takes the Fifth Amendment right out of the box after her name, right?

MR. SHAHID: So I can't even present to the jury a potential witness who may have information to exonerate my client, which is even far worse than her taking the stand and not being able to testify.

THE COURT: So -- but you agree that you can't call a witness that you know -- bring her into court, swear her, sit her in the witness stand -- that you know is going to take the Fifth Amendment? You'd agree that can't do that just for show? I guess you could say yes or no and then explain.

MR. SHAHID: I'm going to say no, for this reason:

Because she may answer some questions that I'm able to ask her

about that she may not take the Fifth Amendment on.

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MR. SCHOEN: We would just ask that we figure that out now before the jury is in here rather than waiting until the jury arrives and having that show affect their deliberations.

THE COURT: So you just want to bring her up and see what she's going to do? Okay.

MR. GEEL: Your Honor, if I could briefly.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GEEL: I'll just note my objection if that's what the Court intends to do. I don't think anyone has the authority to do that. I just don't think either party has the right to ask that.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm going to do some research. We may do that, we may do it at lunch, we do it tomorrow morning or something like that, but you got some pretty interesting evidentiary questions. Number 1, can she be compelled to do anything as a Defendant? Number 2, is she unavailable? And, therefore, number 3, I mean, the Government could resolve it by dismissing the charges with prejudice, and then she's full game for anybody, and number 4 -- I don't know what number 4 is, but -- so we'll take a look at -- we'll do some research on that during the first part of the trial, but do not mention her name, either one of you, in the opening. She may or may not come as a witness.

MR. SCHOEN: As a witness, yes, Your Honor.

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MR. SHAHID: We cannot mention anything about her name as witness?

THE COURT: She's not a witness yet. You can't go up and say, "Ms. Ellison is going to come and testify" --

MR. SHAHID: Right. Right.

THE COURT: Okay. You may mention that she's a witness, whether she's called or not. There's a lot of people who are witnesses who are not called, okay? So anything else?

MR. SHAHID: Something you want to say? Say it. If you got something you want to tell the Judge, it's your chance to do it. No.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Schoen?

MR. SHAHID: Judge, the other issue that I think we brought out, and I think we got it cleared up, there was a video on the 2014 stop, and the Government had made representations on Friday about playing part of it, but I think we got that straightened out. They will stop the tape at the time of his in custody.

MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, I just wanted to make sure there's no witnesses in here that need to be sequestered. I'm not sure who all of these people are in the back.

THE COURT: Do you have any witnesses back there, Mr. Shahid?

MR. SHAHID: I don't see any. No, sir.

THE COURT: If they're witnesses, they got to stay

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outside. I guess that's kind of a motion to sequester the witnesses?

MS. HENDERSON: Well, yes, Your Honor. Before we start talking about the 2014 incident, there is a witness in the 2014 incident that was subpoenaed, so I don't know if he's in the courtroom, and so I just want to -- if he is, we're moving to sequester.

> Who is that? Okay. THE COURT:

MS. HENDERSON: Maurice White.

THE COURT: Maurice White in the courtroom? Nobody. Good. Good.

But, yes, Your Honor. Mr. Shahid is MS. HENDERSON: I had given him some time stamps that we might play, but we do not intend to go beyond his being placed in custody in the back of the patrol car, because there's several references from dispatch about him being wanted for murder and stuff like that, so out of an abundance of caution, we're not going to play that.

Okay. And that's agreeable with you, THE COURT: right, Mr. Shahid?

> MR. SHAHID: That's -- yes.

THE COURT: That's what you wanted?

MR. SHAHID: That was sort of my concern.

THE COURT: Okay.

When I went back and reviewed the tape MR. SHAHID:

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again, about some of the comments being made that are outside of I think their intent.

THE COURT: So you're all right with that?

MS. HENDERSON: Are you still going objecting to that exhibit with that in mind?

MR. SHAHID: The tape itself?

MS. HENDERSON: Yeah.

MR. SHAHID: Yeah. I just wanted to make sure --

MS. HENDERSON: I'm with you.

MR. SHAHID: Sorry, Judge. Just making sure we're on the same page.

THE COURT: No problem. Anything else?

MR. SHAHID: I think that's it right now.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Geel, why don't you and your client leave, but be able -- we may need to get in touch with you. She may need to come back, okay?

MR. GEEL: Just -- it'll be -- we'll accommodate whatever the Court needs to do. We can be available tomorrow morning at 9:00, Wednesday morning at 9:00. My client's schedule, that's the easiest.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't you plan on coming tomorrow morning at 9:00 unless we tell you not to.

MR. GEEL: Okay.

THE COURT: Great.

MR. GEEL: Thank you.

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MR. SCHOEN: That may necessitate us breaking early, which we don't object to, but I don't know that our evidence is going to take more than a day.

THE COURT: Okay. That means there's another day for the defense evidence, and so she'll be here at 9:30 in the morning, okay? All right.

Anything else? How many jurors we got, Catina?

COURTROOM DEPUTY: We're still waiting on two.

THE COURT: We're still waiting on two jurors, so we'll be at ease until they show up.

(Recess from 9:57 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.)

THE COURT: Take your seats. Thank you. Anything before we bring the jury in? Anything before we bring the jury in?

> No, Your Honor. MR. SCHOEN:

Y'all ready to go, Mr. Shahid? Anything? THE COURT: You want to bring the jury?

MR. SHAHID: Yes, sir, bring the jury in.

MR. SCHOEN: You want to put that on the record?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SCHOEN: Judge, and he indicated he wanted to plead, and I told him he could plead to Counts 1 and 2 at this point. That's the conspiracy and the first gun count, and my understanding is he's declined that offer.

MR. SHAHID: My understanding, Judge, was the new

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offer was a plea to Count 1 and 2, and the Government was still going to seek the maximum penalty which would expose him to 15 years. He is willing to plead guilty to Count 1 right now.

THE COURT: Okay. So it's my understanding that there's been a -- more plea negotiations, and the Government has offered the Defendant -- allow the Defendant to plead guilty to Counts 1 and 2 and were going to ask for a 15-year sentence. Whatever the guidelines are, the guidelines are. Would they be less than 15?

MR. SCHOEN: Probably -- it depends on a lot of different things.

THE COURT: All right. And that you've discussed that with Mr. Fishburne, and Mr. Fishburne has declined that offer; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. Bring them in.

(Jury in at 10:15 a.m.)

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. Welcome back. We're going to commerce the trial of the United States of America v. Quentin John Fishburne at this time, so I would ask the clerk to -- y'all can pass out those pads and pencils. If you want to take notes, you're welcome to do so. If you don't want to, you don't have to, but I'll ask the clerk to go ahead and swear you as jurors in this case, if

10:16AM 1 you don't mind.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Ladies and gentlemen, raise your right hand and be sworn, please.

(Jury sworn.)

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Y'all in the back row may want to switch, because this is where the witness stand is, so just move one this way. That's good. You can see the action better from there. Okay. Y'all can take your seats now.

Okay. Members of the jury, I'm now going to give you some preliminary instructions to guide your participation in this trial. As jurors it will be your duty to find the facts from the evidence that will be presented to you. You and you alone are the -- will decide the disputed issues of fact in this case. I'll decide all questions of law that arise during the trial. You will then have to apply those facts to the law as I will give it to you at the conclusion of the trial, and you must follow that law whether you agree with it or not, and you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices or sympathy. This means that you must decide this case solely on the evidence before you according to the law.

Because you'll be called upon to decide the facts of the case, you should give careful attention to the testimony and evidence presented for your consideration during

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this trial, but you should keep an open mind and should not form or state any opinion about this case one way or the other until you've heard all the evidence and had the benefit of the closing arguments of the lawyers as well as my final instructions on the applicable law.

Now, during the trial you must not discuss the case in any manner among yourselves or with anyone else, and you must not permit anyone to attempt to discuss it with you or in your presence. The reason for these cautions, of course, lies in the fact that it will be your duty to decide this case only on the basis of the testimony and the evidence presented during this trial without consideration of any other matters whatsoever.

Now, from time to time during the trial, I may be called upon to make rulings of law on motions or objections made by the lawyers. You should not infer or conclude from any ruling that I might make that I have any opinions on the merits of the case favoring one side or the other. If I sustain an objection to a question that goes unanswered, you should not speculate on what answer might have been given, nor should you draw any inferences or conclusions from the question itself. Also during the trial, it may be necessary for me to confer with the lawyers out of your hearing concerning questions of law, procedure, or evidence. On some of these occasions, you may be excused from the courtroom for your convenience, but

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everybody is going to try to limit such interruptions as much as possible, but you should remember at all times the importance of the matter you're here to determine and should be patient, even though the case may seem to be going slowly.

In that regard, we expect the case to take approximately two to three days. Everybody is going to make every effort to expedite the trial whenever possible. Schedule, y'all came in at 10:00 this morning, so you know how to get down here and where to park. If it's -- if you want to, we'll start at 9:30 tomorrow morning rather than 10:00. We will have a mid-morning break. We'll have a mid-afternoon break. We'll have a lunch break, and we'll quit about 6:00, and the reason we don't quit at 5:00 is because you'll be caught in Charleston traffic for an hour, so you might as well be here and listen to testimony, and then you'll skip the rush hour, okay?

Now, in order that you might better understand the nature of the decisions you'll be asked to make and how you should go about making them, I'm going to give you some preliminary instructions at this time concerning some of the rules of law that will apply. The preliminary instructions that I'm giving you now will not cover all the rules of law applicable to this case.

As I stated before, I'll instruct you fully at the end of the trial just before you're asked to determine your

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verdict. We'll probably restate at that time some of the rules I'm going to tell you about now, but please note these instructions are intended to be considered as a whole and not singled out apart from the rest. At the close of the trial, you each will have a copy of my final charge on the law. You can read along with me, okay?

I first want to caution you that an indictment in a criminal case is merely an accusatory paper that states the charges to be determined at the trial, but it is not evidence against Mr. Fishburne. Indeed, Mr. Fishburne has entered a plea of not guilty and is presumed by the law to be innocent of these charges. The Government has the burden of proving him, Mr. Fishburne, guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit him.

Now, the Indictment in this case contains three counts against Mr. Fishburne. Counts 1 and 5 are -- charge him with a felon in possession of a firearm. Title 18 USC Section 922(g)(1) provides in relevant part that, "It shall be unlawful for any person who has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year to possess a firearm or ammunition."

Counts 1 and 5 charge Mr. Fishburne with violating Section 922(g) of Title 18 on two separate occasions, March 31st, 2018 and May 2nd, 2014, respectively.

In order for you to find Mr. Fishburne guilty of

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this charge, the Government must prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt as to each count:

Number 1, that Mr. Fishburne had previously been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year; number 2, that Mr. Fishburne possessed the firearm or ammunition; number 3, that the firearm or ammunition had traveled in interstate or foreign commerce at some point during its existence; and Number 4, that Mr. Fishburne did so knowingly; that is, Mr. Fishburne must know that the item was a firearm or ammunition, and its possession must be voluntary and intentional.

Now, the parties have stipulated to the existence of the first and third elements, meaning the Government has satisfied its burden of proving those elements beyond a reasonable doubt. However, the Government still must prove elements 2 and 4 beyond a reasonable doubt.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that the Government has proven each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt as to each count, then you should find Mr. Fishburne guilty of Counts 1 and 5. On the other hand, if you find from your consideration of all the evidence that the Government has not proven each and every one of those elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find Mr. Fishburne not guilty of Counts 1 and 5.

Count 2 is conspiracy to sell or transfer

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firearms to a felon or make false statements in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Title 18 USC Section 922(d) provides in relevant part that, "It shall be unlawful for a person to conspire to sell or otherwise transfer a firearm or ammunition to a person who has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year." Title 18 USC Section 922(a)(6) provides in relevant part that, "It shall unlawful for a person to conspire to make a false statement to a licensed firearms dealer in connection with the acquisition of a firearm."

Count 2 charges that beginning at a time unknown and continuing through August 15th, 2018, Mr. Fishburne unlawfully, knowingly and willfully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together with other persons, known and unknown, to execute a scheme to knowingly and willfully possess with intent -- firearm -- willfully, excuse me -- sell or otherwise transfer firearms and ammunition to persons who have been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year, make false -- and make false statements to licensed firearm dealers in connection with the acquisition of the firearms.

In order for you to find Mr. Fishburne guilty of this charge, the Government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt: Number 1, that two or more

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persons entered into an unlawful agreement starting at a time unknown and continuing through August 18th -- August 15th, 2018 to either number -- A, commit the crime of selling firearms and ammunition to persons who have been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year; or B, commit the crime of making false statements to licensed firearms dealers in connection with the acquisition of firearms; and Number 2, that Mr. Fishburne knew of the conspiracy; and Number 3, that Mr. Fishburne knowingly and voluntary became a part of that conspiracy.

If you find from your consideration of all of the evidence that the Government has proven each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find Mr. Fishburne guilty of Count 2. If, on the other hand, you find from your consideration of all the evidence that the Government has failed to prove any one of the elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find Mr. Fishburne not guilty of Count 2.

Now, what is conspiracy? Under the law, conspiracy is a kind of partnership in criminal purposes. Willful participation in such a scheme is sufficient to complete the offense of conspiracy, even though it's not been -- even though the ultimate criminal object or objects of the conspiracy are not accomplished or carried out. In order to establish a conspiracy offense, it is not necessary for the

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Government to prove that the members of the conspiracy had entered into any formal type of agreement. The existence of a conspiratorial agreement need not be proved by direct evidence, but may be inferred from the facts and circumstances of the case.

In your consideration of the evidence, you should determine whether or not Mr. Fishburne knowingly took part in a conspiracy to sell firearms and ammunition to persons who have been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year existed, and whether Mr. Fishburne knowingly took part in a conspiracy to make false statements to licensed firearm dealers in connection with the acquisition of firearms.

If the Government proves the necessary elements with respect to either conspiracy, you should find Mr. Fishburne quilty of Count 2.

Now, what's the evidence in the case? In determining the facts of the case, you should consider the following elements: The sworn testimony of the witnesses both on direct and cross-examination regardless of who called the witness; any exhibits that have been received into evidence and that you'll have back in your jury room when you deliberate; and number 3, any facts which all the lawyers have agreed or stipulated.

Certain things are not evidence, and you may not

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consider them when deciding what the facts are. I'll list them for you now. The arguments and the statements by the lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they've said in their opening statements, closing arguments and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as y'all remember them are different from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.

Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients and to the Court to object when they believe a question is improper under our rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by my ruling on it. If the objection is sustained, you should disregard the question. If it was overruled, treat the answer as any other.

Testimony that might be excluded or stricken or that you've been asked to disregard is not evidence and must not be considered.

In addition, if that testimony or exhibits have been received only for a limited purpose, you must follow the limiting instructions that I will give you, and, of course, anything you may have seen or heard when court is not in session is not evidence. You are to decide this case solely on the evidence received at this trial.

Now, because the Government has the burden of

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proof, it will go forward and present its testimony and evidence first. After the Government finishes or rests what we call its case in chief, Mr. Fishburne may call witnesses and present evidence if he wishes to do so. However, you will remember that the Constitution and the laws of the United States do not require a defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all, and no inference whatsoever may be drawn from the decisions of Mr. Fishburne not to testify if he so choses.

Now, as you listen to the testimony, you should remember that you all are the sole judges of the credibility or believability of each witness and the weight to be given to his or her testimony. You may believe or not believe all or any part of any witness's testimony. In making that decision, whether you believe or disbelieve any witness, you should consider his or her relationship to the Government or to Mr. Fishburne; his or her interest, if any, in the outcome of the case; his or her manner of testifying; his or her opportunity to observe or acquire knowledge concerning the facts about which the witness testified; his or her candor, fairness and intelligence; and the extent to which the witness has been supported or contradicted by other credible evidence.

Now, I've provided each of you with notepads and pencils, and you are permitted to take notes during the trial.

If you weren't, why would I give you notepads and pencils? If

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you'd like to take notes, you may. On the other hand, the courts do not require you to take notes if you don't want to, and that will be left up to each of you individually. If you do decide to take notes, be careful not to get so involved in your note-taking that you become distracted from the ongoing proceedings. Also your notes should be used only as aids to your memory, and if your memory should later differ from your notes, you should rely upon your memory and not your notes. If you don't take notes, you should rely on your own independent recollection or memory of what the testimony was, and you should not be unduly influenced by the notes of the other jurors. Notes are not entitled to any greater weight than the recollection or impression of each juror as to what the testimony was.

As I said, you can take notes, but if you do, you can leave them in the jury room or turn them upside down in your chair at night. Remember, they're for your own personal use, and they're not to be given or read to anyone else.

You'll notice that the court reporter is making a complete record of the trial and all of the testimony that is being received. However, you should not expect to have a typewritten transcript of the trial available to you during your deliberations because it is not normally completed until long after the trial itself. You must therefore rely on your own individual and collective memories concerning the

testimony.

On the other hand, as I said, any papers or other tangible exhibits received into evidence during the trial will be available during your deliberations. On some occasions during the trial, the exhibits may be handed to you for your brief inspection in the jury box. Others will not, but don't be concerned. As I said, you'll get to see and inspect all the exhibits that are received into evidence at the end of the case.

Now, a few words about your conduct as jurors. You as jurors must decide this case solely on the evidence presented here within the four walls of this courtroom. means that during trial you must not conduct any individual research about the case, the matters in the case, and the individuals involved in the case. In other words, you should not consult dictionaries or reference material, search the internet, websites, blogs, or use any other electronic tools to obtain information about this case or to help you decide the case.

Please do not try to find information from any source outside the confines of this courtroom. Until you retire to deliberate, you may not discuss the case with anyone, even your fellow jurors. Don't form any opinion until all the evidence Keep an open mind until you start your deliberations at is in. the end of the case. After you retire to deliberate, you may

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begin discussing the case with your fellow jurors, but you can't discuss the case with anyone else until you've returned a verdict or the case is over.

Now, I know everybody uses smartphones. That's another tool of technology. As I said, you must not talk to anyone at any time about the case or use these tools to communicate electronically with anyone about this case. This includes your family and friends. You also may not communicate with anyone about the case on your cell phone or through email or text messaging or Twitter or LinkedIn or YouTube, and you should not use any similar technology or social media, even if I've not specifically mentioned it here. I would ask you to inform me if you become aware of another juror's violation of the rules.

Now we'll begin the trial by affording the lawyers for each side an opportunity to make opening statements to you which may explain the issues in the case and summarize the facts they expect the evidence will show. After all the testimony and evidence has been presented, the lawyers will have another opportunity to address you and make final arguments.

The statements by the layers made now as well as the arguments at the end of the trial are not evidence in the case or instructions on the law. However, these statements and arguments are intended to help you understand the evidence, the

issues and disputes you'll be called upon to decide, as well as 1 10:32AM 2 the positions taken by each side. So I ask you now to give the 10:32AM 3 lawyers your close attention to opening statements. 10:32AM 4 Mr. Schoen? 10:32AM MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, could we have a brief 5 10:32AM 6 sidebar before I proceed with opening? 10:32AM 7 THE COURT: Sure. 10:32AM 8 (At sidebar on the record.) 10:32AM MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, I believe the defense has 9 10:32AM stipulated to elements 1, 2 and 3 of the -- that we have to 10 10:32AM 11 prove, and I believe you advised the jury that I have to prove 10:32AM 2 and 4. 12 10:33AM I'll clear it up in closing instructions. 13 THE COURT: 10:33AM 14 Okay. Am I okay to say that in the MR. SCHOEN: 10:33AM 15 opening? 10:33AM 16 THE COURT: Do you agree with that? 10:33AM We stipulated to three of the elements. 17 MR. SHAHID: 10:33AM 18 THE COURT: Okay. 10:33AM He is a felon, traveled in interstate 19 MR. SHAHID: 10:33AM 20 commerce. 10:33AM 21 THE COURT: Okay. So which one -- which element do 10:33AM 22 you have to prove? You have to prove what, 4? 10:33AM 23 MR. SCHOEN: We have to prove 4, yes. 10:33AM 24 THE COURT: Okay. I'll just tell them. 10:33AM 25 (End of discussion at sidebar.) 10:34AM

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THE COURT: Okay. I misspoke when I gave the elements of the felon in possession of a firearm, which is Counts 1 and 5. There are four elements. Number 1, that Mr. Fishburne had previously been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year. Number 2, that Mr. Fishburne possessed the firearm and ammunition. Number 3, that the firearm and ammunition had traveled in interstate and foreign commerce at some point. And Number 4, Mr. Fishburne did so knowingly; that is, Mr. Fishburne must know the item was a firearm or ammunition and the possession must be voluntary. Mr. Fishburne has stipulated to the existence of the first, third, and fourth elements — first, second, and third?

MR. SCHOEN: First, second, and third.

THE COURT: First, second, and third elements.

Excuse me. That is, that he has previously been convicted, he possessed the firearm, and the firearm had traveled in interstate or foreign commerce. So the Government would have to prove element 4; that is, that Mr. Fishburne did so knowingly, that Mr. Fishburne knew the item was a firearm, and that the possession must be voluntary and intentional.

So that clears that up. Thank you. Okay.

Mr. Schoen?

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MR. SCHOEN: May it please the Court.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. SCHOEN: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Chris Schoen. Along with my co-counsel Carra
Henderson, we represent the United States.

I'm going to give a brief opening statement. Three crime scenes, two guns, one buyer, and zero reasonable doubt. This is a case about a felon who was determined to be armed. Under federal law, felons are not allowed to have guns. They can't buy them. They can't possess them. They can't get somebody else to give them to them. But this particular felon, Quentin John Fishburne, the Defendant in this case, was determined to break that law with the help of his girlfriend. Here's what happened. Let's talk about crime scene one, gun one.

It's May 2nd of 2014. Mr. Fishburne is driving his wife's Lincoln sedan, and he's got another person with him in the passenger's seat. He's speeding. A deputy with the Colleton County Sheriff's Department who sees him speeding tries to stop his car. Instead of stopping, Mr. Fishburne takes off at high speed. We're going to show you footage of the high speed chase that resulted. You're going to be able to see that car swerving across the road, passing other cars, driving 80, 90 miles an hour on country roads. You're also going to hear from the deputy who pursued Mr. Fishburne that day. He's going to tell you that he saw both occupants of the vehicle waving what he believed to be guns. You're going to

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see that the car pulls off on a dirt road and that two men jump out of the side of the car and run into the woods.

Mr. Fishburne doesn't get very far. The deputy takes him down and arrests him.

And what did they find when they searched that vehicle? Two loaded guns on the floorboard of the car.

Now, one of those guns was a .380, and it had been reported stolen. We're actually not concerned about that gun in this particular case. It's the other gun. It's a 9 millimeter Jimenez JA Nine. That's the gun that we're interested in. That's what we're going to refer to as the first gun or gun one. That gun had been purchased by a woman named Renata Shontel Ellison. She purchased that gun in 2013, the same year that she began a romantic relationship with Mr. Fishburne. She's Mr. Fishburne's girlfriend. Not to be confused with Mr. Fishburne's wife. That's another woman named Kenyetta Fishburne. The girlfriend bought the gun. The wife owned the car.

What you're going to hear is that six months after this chase, Ms. Ellison, the girlfriend, actually went to the Colleton County Sheriff's Office and got them to give her the gun back. She claimed it. Now, before she did that, in September of 2014, she went out and she bought another gun, a Smith & Wesson .40 caliber M&P Shield. That's what we're going to call gun two, the second gun. Pay attention to that gun.

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Let's talk about crime scene two, gun two. It's March 31st of 2018. Mr. Fishburne this time is driving his mom's car, and this time he is the only one in the vehicle. He pulls up to a safety checkpoint in the city of Walterboro where Walterboro police officers are checking licenses and registrations. He'll only roll down the window just a couple of inches, but that's enough for the officer who's doing the check to develop probable cause to search the vehicle. So he asked Mr. Fishburne to pull the car over so he can search it.

And what you're going to hear is that

Mr. Fishburne almost immediately said, "Anything you find in
here, it's not mine." Of course, what did the officer find
when they searched the car right under the seat where

Mr. Fishburne was sitting? A loaded .40 caliber Smith & Wesson

M&P Shield, the same gun that was purchased by his girlfriend,

Renata Ellison, just a few months after he was arrested with
her other gun.

As before, you're going to hear Ms. Ellison didn't own that car. Ms. Ellison wasn't in the car, and the gun had not been reported stolen. So now you have two instances where the same felon has been caught in vehicles belonging to members of his family with guns purchased by his girlfriend. Two guns, two crime scenes. Remember I told you that there was a third? One last twist.

You're going to hear evidence that the

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.40 caliber Smith & Wesson M&P Shield, the second gun that Ms. Ellison purchased, the shell casings from that gun match a shooting, a 2015 shooting from Walterboro. Furthermore, the Government is going to show you evidence that Mr. Fishburne was present at the scene of that shooting. Three crime scenes, two guns, one purchaser, zero reasonable doubt.

Let's be very clear about what it is that the Government has to prove and what it is we've charged. Because while this case involves a shooting, it involves a car chase, what we charge is actually much simpler, and that's what the Judge instructed you about. We charged a conspiracy, which is essentially this illegal agreement between Mr. Fishburne, Ms. Ellison and others, to illegally transfer firearms to felons or to straw purchase. We've also charged felon in possession of a firearm from these two specific dates, the two car stops when he's running from the police, when that officer sees the gun in the hands of both occupants, and that other time when he's the only one in the car and his girlfriend's gun is right under his seat.

And the key question is did he knowingly possess the gun in those two instances? That's it.

Three crime scenes, two guns, zero reasonable doubt. At the end of today's trial, my co-counsel will stand before you, and she'll ask you for a verdict compelled by the facts, a verdict of guilty. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Schoen. Mr. Shahid?

MR. SHAHID: May it please the Court. Good morning.

If you think that a person has a prior conviction of being a felon is guilty of a crime, raise your hand. If you think that a person illegally possessed a gun as charged by the Government is guilty of that charge, raise your hand. You took an oath a few moments ago, and the Judge instructed you on this, to listen to all of the evidence in this case, every bit of the evidence in this case. What's also very important in this case is that you listen to and observe what's not in evidence.

My name is Peter Shahid. I'm a defense lawyer. I've been practicing law almost 40 years in this county in this courtroom. I'm going to introduce you to Mr. Fishburne. Mr. Fishburne? This is Quentin Fishburne. He is charged with these three separate counts of being a felon in possession of a firearm and with conspiracy. This is his day in court. Thank you, Quentin. Have a seat.

As the Court read to you and stated to you, that there are four elements that the Government must prove. We have stipulated, which means we agree and Government doesn't have to prove anything else along those stipulations, those elements. Those elements include that there was a firearm, a gun; and that gun at some point in time moved from South Carolina to another state or from another state into South Carolina; that Mr. Fishburne was previously convicted of a

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felony, and a felony charge means something that carries a penalty of more than one year; and that he knew that he was a person who had a previous conviction of more than one year. We've agreed to those facts. We made the Government's case simple.

I want you to pay attention, and when you go back to your jury room to deliberate at the end of the case, take this document. This is the Indictment that you'll have, and pay attention very closely to what the Judge has instructed you on on the elements and what's contained in the Indictment. Because your obligation, your responsibility, is to find Mr. Fishburne guilty only if, only if each and every one of those elements are satisfied by a reasonable doubt.

This is not a game of horseshoes. This is not a game of maybe, of could have, of would have or should have. This is a solemn responsibility that you have to listen to the evidence and be able to establish whether or not he is guilty of each and every one of those elements of each count.

And the key word that you'll have in front of you with the Indictment is this phrase, knowingly possessed. Knowingly possessed.

Now, you've heard the Government's opening statement to you in which they have admitted that on the two occasions, one in 2018 and the other in 2014 when there was a traffic stop engaged, that there was guns found in the car.

1 10:46AM 2 10:46AM 3 10:46AM 4 10:46AM 5 10:46AM 6 10:46AM 7 10:46AM 8 10:46AM 9 10:46AM 10 10:46AM 11 10:46AM 12 10:47AM 13 10:47AM 14 10:47AM 15 10:47AM 16 10:47AM 17 10:47AM 18 10:47AM 19 10:47AM 20 10:47AM 21 10:47AM 22 10:47AM 23 10:47AM

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And the Government told you on the case in 2014, that was not his car.

Now, how do you -- how do you establish knowingly possessed? Well, we've got the items in the car are -- not his car. That would negate knowingly possessed. The gun that was found that they're worried about and concerned about and charging him with is not titled in his name. That negates knowingly possessed.

Same thing with the first count, the 2018. The car that he was operating was not his car. The gun that they found is not his gun. It's not titled in his name.

That -- those facts, ladies and gentlemen, those facts alone create what's called a reasonable doubt, a reasonable doubt, and those -- the absence of the gun being titled in his name, the absence of the vehicle used that he was driving not being titled in his name is called reasonable doubt, and then you would have an obligation based on those two elements to find him not guilty.

He has to prove nothing. Mr. Fishburne has no obligation at all to do anything. He has no obligation to take this witness stand. He has no obligation to bring up witnesses to testify, because the burden is on the Government to prove each and every one of those elements beyond a reasonable doubt.

Likewise with the conspiracy. You heard the Judge's opening comments about what a conspiracy is. A

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conspiracy is at least two people. At least two people. It can be three. It can be 10. It could be a can be more. hundred, but you've got to have at least two people to work together in concert. That's like at a music concert, you got a drummer playing and a person on a guitar playing instruments, and they're playing the same song. They're playing the same tune. They're in concert with one another. They're in sync with one another. That's what conspiracy is. Conspiracy is two or more people doing something in common that's illegal, that's improper, that's against the law, but they have to be connected together to do something with a common goal, in concert, and think about a music concert when you think about that. If one is playing one song and one is playing another, they're not in concert. If one is off key, they will not be in concert.

You've got to look at every one of the elements that the Government is trying to establish in this conspiracy about working together to lie to people, to get guns, and to transfer guns to people who weren't supposed to be having them. Listen the evidence and testimony along those lines, and the Government has the obligation to prove each and every one of those elements, that Mr. Fishburne and Ms. Ellison were acting in concert together. That's just -- I suspect when you hear that, you will find him not guilty of both of those counts, of all three of those counts. That there was no conspiracy, and

that he did not knowingly possess.

I want to thank you for your service. not easy. You will sit in judgment of another human being. That's never easy. Lawyers have stood in front of this bar, this jury bar, since this building was created in the late 19th This building is one of the most historic buildings we have in our city, in our state. Lawyers have stood in front of juries like you before and heard from several witnesses over here. This building and this courtroom is named after the man in that portrait over there, Judge Blatt. He's one of the longest serving jurists in the history of South Carolina. of the most historical cases ever decided in our country, Brown v. Board of Education, was born in this very courtroom by the man whose portrait is right behind you. That man took a lot of courage, what he did and stood up against forces that wanted him to do something as opposed to making sure that our schools were segregated.

You may remember that when you were called for jury duty, we were in another courtroom, and you may remember the makeup of that courtroom. It's a beautiful room. courtroom was created and constructed in the late 19th Century before we had these TV monitors and these nice speakers around here that you see, probably before the days of air conditioning, and what this building has and this courtroom that the other courtrooms don't have are windows. You, ladies

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and gentlemen, are the windows. You, ladies and gentlemen, are the folks who let the light into the room. Your solemn obligation is to listen to the testimony of the witnesses that come up. Witnesses are witnesses, regardless if they are people who are just normal citizens off the street or if they're police officers. It makes no difference. You don't weigh those person's testimony one against the other because they happen to be a sworn police officer. You're going to have to listen to what's not presented to you, what evidence is lacking in this, and because of the sort of things that you are lacking, that's going to give you a reason to find Mr. Fishburne not guilty, because you as the windows are going to let the light into this room and shine with truth of this case.

If the Government can't satisfy their burden beyond a reasonable doubt, your obligation is to find him not guilty. Not exonerate him, not find him innocent, but to find him not guilty.

This is a criminal case in which the elements are very important and the bar is very high as to what the Government's obligations are. If they can't reach that burden, if they can't reach that bar, then you have to let that light come in through these windows, and you have to find Mr. Fishburne not guilty, and that's what we're asking you to do. We're asking you to be the light that comes through these

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windows, to listen to the testimony and find Mr. Fishburne not guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Shahid. You want to call your first witness?

MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, at this point the Government would move several exhibits into evidence that are not being objected to.

THE COURT: Okay. Sure.

MS. HENDERSON: We would move Government's Exhibit 1, Government's Exhibit 3, Government's Exhibit 9, Government's Exhibit 10, and Government's Exhibit 14 into evidence, Your Honor. And at this time I would like to publish Government's Exhibit 1. The rest of the exhibits will come in through other witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HENDERSON: Exhibit 1 is the stipulations that have been discussed, Your Honor. The first stipulation is that Defendant, Quentin John Fishburne, began on December 4th, 1995 and continuing through March 31, 2018, had previously been convicted of a felony punishable by a term exceeding one year, and that Defendant, Quentin John Fishburne, has not been pardoned for the above-referenced conviction, nor has the conviction been expunged, nor have his civil rights to possess a firearm been restored.

The second stipulation, that Defendant, Quentin

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John Fishburne, on December 4th, 1995 and continuing through to March 31st, 2018, knew that he had previously been convicted of a felony punishable by a term exceeding one year and was therefore prohibited from possessing a firearm.

And the third stipulation, that the Smith & wesson Model M&P Shield .40 caliber firearm, serial number HSR7417, the .40 caliber ammunition, and the Jimenez Model JA Nine 9 millimeter firearm, serial number 239429, and 9 millimeter ammunition all traveled at some time in and affecting interstate commerce, and all conform to the definition of firearm and/or ammunition under federal law.

And, Your Honor, at this point the Government would call Officer Delanty Langenfeld.

THE COURT: Okay.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please come forward to be sworn. Place your left hand on the Bible and raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you. You may have a seat in the witness box.

DELANTY LANGENFELD,

a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. HENDERSON:

Good morning, Officer Langenfeld. Q.

10:56AM 1 A.
10:56AM 2 Q.
10:56AM 3 A.
10:56AM 4 L10:56AM 5 Q.

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- 10:56AM **25**

- A. Good morning.
- Q. Can you please spell your first and last name?
- A. First name is D-e-l-a-n-t-y. Last name is L-a-n-g-e-n-f-e-l-d.
- Q. Thank you. Where are you currently employed?
- A. With the Wake County Sheriff's Office.
- **Q.** And what position do you hold with the Wake County Sheriff's Office?
- A. Deputy sheriff.
- **Q.** Prior to joining the Wake County Sheriff's Office as a deputy sheriff, were you employed with any other law enforcement agencies?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I was.
- Q. Can you please tell the jury where you've been employed?
- A. I been employed in Jasper County Sheriff's Office, Walterboro P.D., Richland P.D., Colleton County Sheriff's Office.
- **Q.** How many total years experience do you have in law enforcement?
- A. Approximately 12 and a half.
- Q. And which agency were you working for in 2014?
- A. I was with the Colleton County Sheriff's Office.
- Q. And do you recall a vehicle pursuit that you participated in on May 2nd, 2014?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I do.

0:56AM		Q. Can you please tell the jury how you became involved in
0:56AM	2	that pursuit?
0:56AM		A. I was actually sitting stationary. I was in the area at
0:57AM	4	the time looking for an individual with a warrant when I

observed a black in color Lincoln exceeding the speed limit of 45 miles per hour. He was doing approximately 56 miles per hour. Went behind the vehicle, initiated my blue lights and notified dispatch of what I had, and attempted to make a traffic stop. The subject did not stop. He accelerated speed, and therefore I advised them I was in pursuit of the vehicle.

- And what is the code for pursuit? Q.
- The code is 10-0.
- And when you radioed that dispatch that you're 10-0, what Q. happens to the dispatch communications?
- Dispatch typically sends out a tone which is an alert to Α. let other deputies in the area know to clear the radio, that all transmission that's coming through is going to be for me because of the situation that I was in doing a pursuant.
- And is that what happened in this case?
- Yes, ma'am, it was. Α.
- And while you were in pursuit of the vehicle, what, if Q. anything, did you observe the occupants inside that vehicle doing?
- There was two occupants in the vehicle, and they had objects in their hands. At that time I notified dispatch and

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let them know what was going on.

- **Q.** When you say they had objects in their hands, what do you mean?
- A. It appears to be a firearm.
- Q. And you said you radioed to dispatch --
- A. Yes, I radioed that to dispatch and let them know.
- Q. And what -- as a result of seeing what you believe were firearms in the occupants' hands, what did you do?
- A. I backed off from the vehicle, and I advised dispatch and surrounding units.
- Q. Why did you back off the vehicle?
- A. For officer safety reasons. I wasn't sure what was going to happen at that point in time.
- Q. Even though you backed off the vehicle, did you continue to pursue it?
- A. I did.

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- Q. And are your lights and sirens still activated at this time?
- A. Yes, ma'am, they were.
- **Q.** Did that vehicle eventually come to a stop?
- A. At -- it did, but not at that time when I radioed in, but it came to a stop.
- Q. Where did that vehicle finally come to a stop?
- A. On the dirt portion of Brittlebank Road.
- Q. And what, if anything, is significant about that

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LO:59AM	1	particular area of Colleton County?
L0:59AM	2	A. It's a very high crime area, gangs
L 0:59AM	3	MR. SHAHID: Objection, Your Honor.
L0:59AM	4	THE COURT: Basis?
L0:59AM	5	MR. SHAHID: It's irrelevant.
L0:59AM	6	THE COURT: Overruled.
L0:59AM	7	BY MS. HENDERSON:
L0:59AM	8	Q. I'm sorry? You were saying?
L0:59AM	9	A. It's very high crime gang area. We've had a lot of
L0:59AM	10	firearms out of that area, drug activity.
LO:59AM	11	Q. And is there any particular gang that's associated with
L0:59AM	12	Brittlebank Road?
L0:59AM	13	A. Yes.
L0:59AM	14	Q. Which gang would that be?
L0:59AM	15	A. The Cowboys and the Wildboys.
L0:59AM	16	MR. SHAHID: Again, Your Honor, objection. This is
L0:59AM	17	irrelevant.
L 0 : 5 9 A M	18	THE COURT: What does it make more
L 0 : 5 9 A M	19	MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, it becomes relevant with
L 0 : 5 9 A M	20	Mr. Fishburne's associations.
L 0 : 5 9 A M	21	THE COURT: Okay. If you tie it up, I'll overrule
L 0 : 5 9 A M	22	your objection.
L 0 : 5 9 A M	23	BY MS. HENDERSON:
L 0 : 5 9 A M	24	Q. Once the vehicle stopped on Brittlebank Road, what
L0:59AM	25	happened?

- Α. The driver and the occupant jumped out of the vehicle and ran away from my direction.
 - And where did they run? Q.
 - They ran into a wooded area. Α.
 - Did they stay together? 0.
 - No, they weren't. Α.

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- And did you pursue a particular person? Q.
- Yes, ma'am, I did. Α.
- Who did you pursue? Q.
- I pursued the driver. Α.
- And how did you know he was the driver? Q.
- Α. By what he was wearing.
- And were you eventually able to apprehend the driver? Q.
- Yes, ma'am, I was. Α.
- Officer Langenfeld, did you have department-issued body Q. cameras back in 2014?
- No, ma'am, we did not. Α.
- Did you have a car that was operating a dash cam video? Q.
- Yes. Yes, ma'am, we were. Α.
- I'm going to hand you what's been marked for purposes of Q. identification as Government's Exhibit 2. Officer Langenfeld,
- do you recognize that?
- Α. Yes, ma'am, I do.
- And what is that? Q.
- That is my dash cam video. Α.
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11:00AM	1	Q. And how do you know that's your dash cam video?
11:00AM	2	A. Because of my initials on it.
11:00AM	3	Q. Have you reviewed the contents of that video?
11:00AM	4	A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
11:00AM	5	Q. And does the video accurately and fairly depict the events
11:01AM	6	that occurred that day?
11:01AM	7	A. Yes, ma'am, it is.
11:01AM	8	MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, the Government would move
11:01AM	9	Government's Exhibit 2 into evidence.
11:01AM	10	MR. SHAHID: Your Honor, object to it, because he's
11:01AM	11	already testified as to what he observed and what took place.
11:01AM	12	This is just cumulative information.
11:01AM	13	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.
11:01AM	14	MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
11:01AM	15	THE COURT: In evidence.
11:01AM	16	MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
11:01AM	17	MR. SHAHID: That's Exhibit Number which one?
11:01AM	18	THE COURT: 2.
11:01AM	19	(Video played.)
11:01AM	20	BY MS. HENDERSON:
11:01AM	21	Q. Officer Langenfeld, if I could, please while we're waiting
11:01AM	22	on you to move, tell the jury what we're seeing if you can
11:01AM	23	just orient the jury to what they're looking at on the screen.
11:01AM	24	A. Yes, ma'am. Typically what I'm doing is I'm sitting in a
11:01AM	25	stationary position. My radar is still running for ongoing

traffic, you know, anybody that's going past the speed limit. 1 11:01AM 2 Currently I'm just looking through some paperwork when my radar 11:02AM went off, and that's when I was able to go behind the black in 3 11:02AM 4 color Lincoln to attempt to make a traffic stop. 11:02AM And is this middle screen that is the seat of a car, is 5 11:02AM 6 that the back seat of your car? 11:02AM Yes, ma'am, it is. 7 11:02AM 8 And the things that we're seeing in the bottom right-hand Ο. 11:02AM 9 corner that have your name and the speed limit and stuff like 11:02AM

A. Yes, ma'am. That's my current speed and --

MS. HENDERSON: Pause it, please.

(Video paused.)

that, is that your -- is that your current speed? Is that what

THE WITNESS: It's my current speed and also the icons in the boxes and stuff, like when it turns red, it activates my emergency lights and brakes and everything.

(Video resumed.)

BY MS. HENDERSON:

that shows?

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- Q. So now we see a red right next to emergency lights. Does that mean you activated your blue lights?
- A. Yes, ma'am, it does.
- **Q.** Is that what triggers the sound to come on?
- A. Yes, ma'am, it does.
 - MS. HENDERSON: You could pause it, please.

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1:03AM	1	(Video paused.)		
1:03AM	2	BY MS. HENDERSON:		
1:03AM	3	Q. What did you just inform dispatch?		
1:03AM	4	A. That I was in pursuit with a vehicle, my direction of		
1:03AM	5	travel, where we're heading at, and it was occupied by two		
1:03AM	6	individuals.		
1:03AM	7	Q. Thank you.		
1:04AM	8	(Video resumed.)		
1:04AM	9	MS. HENDERSON: Can you pause it, please?		
1:04AM	10	(Video paused.)		
	11	BY MS. HENDERSON:		
1:04AM	12	Q. What did you just tell the dispatch at that point?		
1:04AM	13	A. I told dispatch I notified them and said it appears		
1:04AM	14	they have something in their hands.		
1:04AM	15	Q. And is this the point where you back off this vehicle?		
1:04AM	16	A. Yes, ma'am.		
1:04AM	17	MS. HENDERSON: Can you back it up just a few		
1:04AM	18	seconds?		
	19	(Video resumed.)		
1:05AM	20	BY MS. HENDERSON:		
1:05AM	21	Q. So we've now entered the Brittlebank Road area; is that		
1:05AM	22	correct?		
1:05AM	23	A. That's correct.		
1:05AM	24	MS. HENDERSON: Can you pause it, please?		
1:06AM	25	(Video paused.)		

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BY	MS.	HEN	IDER:	SON:

- Q. You keep using the term "bushbond". What's that mean?
- A. That's a term that we use in law enforcement when somebody is about to get out the vehicle and start running on foot.

(Video resumed.)

MS. HENDERSON: Can you pause it, please? (Video paused.)

BY MS. HENDERSON:

- Q. Officer Langenfeld, obviously unlike a body cam, the dash camera does not follow you so we can't see what's happening in the woods, but we hear you using some pretty strong language. Can you please tell the jury what we can't see is going on in those woods?
- A. Yes, at that time when I was running behind the Defendant, I couldn't see his hands, and he was still running, and he wasn't complying until I gave him loud verbal commands to let me see his hands, and due to the adrenaline of me not knowing if he had weapons on him at that time and what I observed when I was driving behind him, I had to take certain precautions. Therefore he finally complied.

(Video resumed.)

BY MS. HENDERSON:

- **Q.** Okay. At this point, Officer Langenfeld, do you have sight still on the passenger?
- A. No, ma'am, I lost the passenger at that time.

- 1 Q. Officer Langenfeld, is this you that we see coming out of 2 the woods?
 - Yes, ma'am, it is. Α.
 - Officer Langenfeld, after you apprehended the driver, were Q. you able to identify who he was?
 - Yes, ma'am, I was. Α.
 - And how were you able to identify him? Q.
 - Based off a search incident to arrest, I found several items in his person, and he had a debit card on him with the name Quentin Fishburne.
 - And did that debit card have a picture on it? Q.
 - No, ma'am, it didn't. Α.
 - How were you able to confirm that the person standing Q. there was, in fact, Quentin Fishburne?
 - we ran his information through dispatch, and they sent us Α. a picture on the phone. We believe we were able to identify him.
 - And is the person that you saw driving that vehicle that Q. you placed under arrest and identified and Quentin Fishburne on the scene in the courtroom today?
 - Yes, ma'am, he is. Α.
 - And where is he? Q.
 - Α. He is a sitting right over there (indicating).
 - Next to Mr. Shahid right here? Q.
 - Yes, ma'am. Α.
- 24 11:10 A M 11:10AM

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Tana J. Hess, CRR, RMR, FCRR U.S. District Court Reporter District of South Carolina

Please let the record reflect that 1 MS. HENDERSON: 11:10AM 2 the witness has identified the Defendant, Mr. Fishburne. 11:10AM 3 BY MS. HENDERSON: 11:10AM 4 Officer Langenfeld, while you were dealing with Q. 11:10AM Mr. Fishburne, are you aware of any items that were located 5 11:10AM within the vehicle that were taken into evidence? 6 11:10AM 7 Yes, ma'am, I was. Α. 11:10AM 8 And what were they? Q. 11:10 A M 9 There were two firearms. 11:10AM Do you know what the two firearms were? 10 Q. 11:10AM 11 One of the firearms was a Jimenez Arms, and the other was Α. 11:10AM a Walter. 12 11:10 A M 13 And do you know if either of those firearms returned Q. 11:10AM 14 stolen? 11:10 A M 15 Yes, ma'am, one were. 11:10AM Α. Which one did? 16 Q. 11:11AM The Walter was stolen. 17 Α. 11:11AM 18 And did you ever question -- or I apologize. Q. 11:11AM remember the serial number for the other firearm, the Jimenez 19 11:11AM 20 Arms? 11:11AM 21 I would have to refer to my report. Α. 11:11AM 22 Do you have your report, a copy of your report with you? Q. 11:11AM 23 Α. No, ma'am, I don't. 11:11AM 24 MS. HENDERSON: Permission to approach, Your Honor? 11:11AM

THE COURT: Sure.

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11:11AM

THE WITNESS: And you need a serial number for the stolen one?

BY MS. HENDERSON:

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- Q. For the Jimenez Arms.
- A. Oh, okay. It's going to be serial number 239429.
- **Q.** And the Jimenez did not return stolen, correct?
- A. Correct.
- **Q.** Okay. And did you also have the tag number for that vehicle that Mr. Fishburne was driving?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And do you remember what at that tag number was?
- A. I'm going to refer to this report again. It was FLU998, South Carolina tag.
- Q. Okay. Officer Langenfeld, do you remember who the car came back registered to?
- A. It came back to a Kenyetta -- I believe it was a Kenyetta Fishburne.
- Q. After the firearms were located in the vehicle, did you ever question Mr. Fishburne about them?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. And what statements, if any, did he make?
- A. He stated -- as I can recall, "What firearms?" And I believe he said it twice. And he said there was no firearms in the vehicle.
- Q. And after those firearms were located, did you take
- 11:12AM **25**

custody of them and place them into evidence?

A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

MS. HENDERSON: Beg the Court's indulgence, Your Honor. Thank you. Please answer any questions Mr. Shahid has.

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

MR. SHAHID: Would you pull that back up, please, and just turn off that tape, the CD? Can you fast forward it to where you had it stopped? Can you fast forward it a little bit more? Pause it right there.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SHAHID:

- Q. Detective -- deputy, I'm sorry. How are you doing today?
- A. I'm all right, sir.
- Q. So you have how many years of law enforcement experience?
- A. Approximately 12 and a half.
- Q. And how many law enforcement agencies have you been with during that 12 and a half years?
- A. I've been with four.
- Q. Four?

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- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So about every three years or so you've been with a different agency on average?
- A. Give or take, yes, sir.
- **Q.** And the county that you're working out of is out of Georgia now?

- A. No, sir, North Carolina.
 - Q. North Carolina?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Get my area right. Now, as you were having Mr. Fishburne in custody, there's a car right there that's blocking the car that he was operating; is that correct?
- A. You talking about the truck?
- Q. The truck.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So you were busy with Mr. Fishburne, and you were not the one who actually collected the firearm; is that correct?
- A. No, sir, not at that time.
- **Q.** There was another deputy who was assisting you who collected the firearms?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And the firearms were collected and found on the passenger's side of the car; is that correct?
- A. I believe it was found on the floorboard.
- **Q.** Of the passenger's side of the car?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** Okay. Not on the driver's side, but on the passenger's side of the car?
- **A.** According to the deputy that found it, yes.
- Q. All right. Now, the particular firearm we're talking about was not registered to Mr. Fishburne; isn't that correct?

- 1 $\|$ A. Which firearm are you talking about?
 - Q. The Jimenez -- the gun we're talking about in question here.
 - A. It was registered to someone else.
 - Q. To somebody else, not to him?
 - A. No, sir.
 - Q. All right. And the vehicle that he was operating was in the name of somebody else as well; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - **Q.** All right. And do you have with you the results of a fingerprint examination of that gun?
 - A. No, sir, I don't have that with me.
 - **Q.** The guns were never fingerprinted?
 - A. I don't -- I wasn't on crime scene, so I didn't fingerprint anything. We usually have a technician that does all of that.
 - Q. All right. And do you know if they ever were fingerprinted?
 - A. I can't tell you if they were or not.
 - Q. All right. So we don't have any information of whether or not fingerprints were recovered from that gun?
 - A. I don't have information.
 - **Q.** Okay. And did you take the guns into custody yourself, or somebody else did?
 - A. Yes, sir, I took it into custody and submitted it into
- 11:17AM **25**

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All right. And so we can't see -- exactly from this Q. video, we can't see how the guns were recovered because that truck is blocking our view from your camera; is that right?

Right. Α.

And we don't have any other information, any other videos Q. from anybody else taking a view or a recording visually of the detective or the deputy or the police officer who actually recovered the guns from the vehicle; do we?

I'm not sure. I'm just focused on my video here. Α.

But have you seen any other videos pursuant to you coming Q. to court today?

No, sir. Α.

were you asked to review any other videos coming to court Q. today to testify?

No, sir. Α.

All right. But you clearly reviewed this CD? Q.

Yes, sir. Α.

Okay. As you were preparing your report of what took Q. place in May of 2014, did you talk to other officers to see if they had any other recordings?

No, sir. Α.

Q. Did you talk to the -- I presume when you took the guns into custody, you put them in some kind of evidence bag?

Yes, sir. Α.

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- 23 11:18AM
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- Q. Took them to the evidence locker?
- A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Did you ever talk to the evidence technician or your crime scene or anybody else and say, "Please take these guns and have them dusted for fingerprints?"
- A. No, sir. When -- they have their own process that they do where we just drop the evidence, and whatever goes on from there, that's a different department.
- Q. But you're considered the officer involved in the prosecution of this case; aren't you?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. So did you do anything else to follow up, to follow up on your investigation of this case?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Okay. Did you talk to the woman whose name is titled -who owns this gun?
- A. No, sir.
- **Q.** Did she ever talk to you about anything regarding this being her gun?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. You understand at some point in time that gun was returned to her, right?
- A. I don't know if it was or not, sir.
- Q. We don't have that gun in evidence today; do we?
- A. I'm not sure, sir.
- 11:19AM **24**
- 11:19AM **25**

- Q. Okay. Did you ever talk to the owner of the car?
- No, sir. Α.

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- And when we looked at the video, would you tell the jury Q. today as you were giving chase through this -- this pursuit of this car, you thought they were still holding something in their hands inside the car?
- Yes, sir. Α.
- Okay. And but you couldn't tell exactly what that was? Q.
- It -- I could -- I told what it appeared. Α.
- What it appeared? Q.
- Yes, sir. Α.
- Q. Now, Deputy, what appeared and what is are two different things; aren't they?
- Correct. Α.
- So you're not sure definitively what they had in their Q. hands; are you?
- But he's talking about experience, I was able to tell because of difference of, you know --
- So y'all driving at a high rate of speed, I think maybe up Q. to about 57, 60 miles an hour; is that right?
- More than that, sir. Α.
- More than that? Q.
- Α. Yes, sir.
- Okay. So -- and they're moving ahead of you? Q.
- Yes, sir. Α.
- 11:20 A M
- 25 11:20AM

- Q. And you focus on the car, and you radio in on the car giving your dispatch your location, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. But you weren't sure positively what you saw them holding in their hands, what they appear to have been?
 - A. Well, sir, I know that it wasn't a Bible in their hands, so it appeared to be a firearm in their hands.
 - Q. Now, you still got your report in front of you?
 - A. No, sir.

MS. HENDERSON: You need a clean copy?

MR. SHAHID: Whatever you used. Thank you.

BY MR. SHAHID:

- Q. You remember writing about that part?
- A. About --
- Q. About what you saw in the car? I'm going to ask you to review your notes one more time.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you go about middle, halfway down.
- A. Yes, sir, I write --
- Q. Isn't your report, Officer -- Deputy, "I observed that both occupants of the vehicle were waving something in the air believed to be a firearm"?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** "Something in the air"?
- A. Yes, sir.
- 11:21AM **25**

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1 MR. SHAHID: Give me just one second, Judge. 11:22AM 2 THE COURT: Sure. 11:22AM (Pause.) 3 11:22AM 4 BY MR. SHAHID: 11:22AM 5 I just want to go back to one other thing that -- a 11:22AM 6 question asked to you by Government's lawyer. Mr. Fishburne 11:22AM did not say that was his gun; is that what I understand your 7 11:22AM 8 testimony to be? 11:22AM 9 Right. Α. 11:22AM Okay. So he never said, "That's my gun." He said the 10 11:22AM Q. 11 exact opposite; is that correct? 11:22AM 12 Α. Yes, sir. 11:22AM 13 MR. SHAHID: Okay. Thank you. No further questions. 11:22AM 14 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11:22AM 15 BY MS. HENDERSON: 11:22AM 16 Officer Langenfeld, are you confident in your testimony Q. 11:23AM 17 today that what you saw them have in their hands in that car 11:23AM 18 was a firearm? 11:23AM 19 Yes, ma'am. Α. 11:23AM 20 And was the passenger of that vehicle apprehended? Q. 11:23AM 21 Yes, ma'am, he was. Α. 11:23AM 22 And was that passenger Renata Ellison? 11:23AM Q. No, ma'am. 23 Α. 11:23AM 24 Was that passenger Kenyetta Fishburne? Q. 11:23AM

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No, ma'am.

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11:23AM	1	Q. So the registered owner of the vehicle nor the purchaser
L1:23AM	2	of the gun were in the car?
L1:23AM	3	A. No, ma'am.
L1:23AM	4	MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I mean thank
L1:23AM	5	you, Officer Langenfeld.
11:23AM	6	THE COURT: Anything else?
L1:23AM	7	MR. SHAHID: That's it.
L1:23AM	8	THE COURT: You're excused. Thank you very much.
L1:23AM	9	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
L1:23AM	10	(Witness excused.)
L1:23AM	11	THE COURT: Can the witness be excused and go back to
L1:23AM	12	North Carolina?
L1:23AM	13	MR. SHAHID: Not Georgia, North Carolina.
L1:23AM	14	THE COURT: No problem?
L1:23AM	15	MS. HENDERSON: No, Your Honor.
L1:23AM	16	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Ladies and gentlemen
L1:23AM	17	of the jury, this is a good time to take our morning break.
L1:23AM	18	Why don't you go to the jury room, relax, and we'll start again
L1:23AM	19	in about 15 minutes.
	20	(Jury out at 11:23 a.m.)
L1:24AM	21	THE COURT: Okay. All right. We'll start again at a
L1:24AM	22	quarter till.
	23	(Recess from 11:24 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.)
11:45AM	24	THE COURT: Take your seats. Thank you. Anything
L1:45AM	25	before we bring the jury in?

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MR. SHAHID: Judge, I just want to renew my previous objection about the prior witness's testimony about this being a gang-related area, the Cowboys. I mean, that's just so highly prejudicial as to where we're going with this case that I would like that testimony to be stricken from the record.

THE COURT: Yes?

MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, the stipulation that we agreed upon to deal with the 2015 incident has Mr. Fishburne admitting he's an associate of the Cowboys. That's going to be a fact in evidence.

THE COURT: What will be in evidence?

MS. HENDERSON: That he's an associate of the Cowboys.

THE COURT: How is that going to be in evidence?

MS. HENDERSON: It's stipulated to, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In another case?

MS. HENDERSON: No, your Honor, in our stipulation that we have agreed upon in this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAHID: The stipulation we entered into was that incident took place in November of 2015. He was an associate. Then we got this information from this other deputy clear out of the blue that he's chasing these guys in an area where there's gang activity, including the Cowboys. That's just -- has got no connection at all with him what happened in 2014.

1 That was something that happened in 2015. 11:46AM 2 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'll take it under 11:46AM I'll see it -- I'll strike it later on. 3 advisement. 11:46AM 4 MR. SHAHID: Thank you. 11:46AM 5 THE COURT: Anything else? 11:46AM 6 MR. SCHOEN: Nothing from the Government, Your Honor. 11:46AM 7 (Jury in at 11:48 a.m.) 8 **THE COURT:** Okay. Take your seats. Thank you. 11:48AM 9 want to call your next witness, please? 11:48AM 10 MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 11:48AM 11 Government would call Officer Richard Riney. 11:48AM **COURTROOM DEPUTY:** Please come forward to be sworn. 12 11:48AM 13 Place your left hand on the Bible. Raise your right hand, 11:48AM 14 please. 11:48AM 15 (Witness sworn.) 11:48AM 16 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you. You can have a seat in 11:48AM 17 the witness box. 11:48AM 18 RICHARD RINEY, 11:48AM a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly 19 11:48AM 20 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 11:48AM 21 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11:48AM 22 BY MS. HENDERSON: 11:48AM 23 Q. Good afternoon, Officer Riney. 11:48AM 24 Good morning. Α. 11:49AM 25 where are you currently employed? 11:49AM Q.

RINEY - DIRECT EXAMINATION

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- A. Bluffton Police Department.
- **Q.** How long have you worked for the Bluffton Police Department?
- A. A little over two years.

MR. SHAHID: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I'm having a hard time hearing him.

THE COURT: Move that mic to you, okay? Thank you, Officer.

BY MS. HENDERSON:

- **Q.** And prior to joining the Bluffton Police Department, did you work for any other law enforcement agencies?
- A. Yes, ma'am. I worked for the Colleton County Sheriff's Office for four years, South Carolina Highway Patrol for 12 years, and I was a police adviser for the Department of State doing international training to police officers in other countries.
- **Q.** And so how many total years have you spent in law enforcement?
- A. 22.

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- **Q.** And in those 22 years, when were you working in Colleton County?
- A. Between the years of 2013 and 2017, I believe.
- Q. So you were employed with Colleton County in 2014?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. What position did you hold with Colleton County at that

RINEY - DIRECT EXAMINATION

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Α.	Corporal	sergeant

- Q. And do you recall if you were working on May 2nd, 2014 when Officer Langenfeld became involved in a pursuit with a Lincoln in Colleton County?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

time?

- Q. How did you become aware of that vehicle pursuit?
- A. Through the radio communications from Officer Langenfeld.
- Q. What, if anything, did you do when you heard that Officer Langenfeld was in pursuit of a vehicle?
- A. Started traveling in his direction to assist.

MR. SHAHID: I'm sorry. He's got a soft voice, and he's not speaking into the microphone.

BY MS. HENDERSON:

- **Q.** You could please just speak up? What, if anything, did you do when you realized that Officer Langenfeld was in pursuit of that vehicle?
- A. Started traveling in the direction of the pursuit to assist.
- **Q.** And do you know at what speed you reached trying to get to him?
- A. I would say 80, 90 miles an hour.
- Q. Why were you traveling at such high speeds?
- A. Because it's a pursuit, and Officer Langenfeld was by himself in the pursuit, and the occupants of the vehicle were

RINEY - DIRECT EXAMINATION

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potentially armed.

- At what point did you actually join up with Officer Q. Langenfeld in the pursuit?
- After the pursuit had concluded, on the dirt portion of Brittlebank Road, I met with Sergeant Rob Edwards who was already on scene and Officer Langenfeld who was escorting the suspect out of the woods in handcuffs.
- what did you do upon arriving on scene? Ο.
- Approached the suspect vehicle, cleared it for safety to make sure there was no other occupants in the vehicle.
- And when you were clearing that vehicle, what, if Q. anything, did you observe inside it?
- Front passenger floorboard, two firearms that were partially protruding out from the passenger's seat.
- Do you remember what those two firearms were? Q.
- One was a Jimenez 9 millimeter. The other one was a walter .380.
- And did either of those firearms contain ammunition? Q.
- They did. They were fully loaded with -- each one had a round in the chamber.
- what did you do after you observed the firearms laying on the passenger floorboard?
- Α. Put on my gloves, retrieved the firearms, made them safe to pass on to whoever was going to collect them. That would be Sergeant David Long.

RINEY - CROSS-EXAMINATION

11:52AM	1	Q. When you say make them safe, what does that mean?
11:52AM	2	A. Unload them, lock the slide back.
11:52AM	3	Q. And then after you made them safe, you gave them to who?
11:52AM	4	I'm sorry.
11:52AM	5	A. Sergeant David Long.
11:52AM	6	Q. And were they placed into evidence after that point?
11:52AM	7	A. Yes, ma'am.
11:52AM	8	MS. HENDERSON: Beg the Court's indulgence, Your
11:52AM	9	Honor.
11:52AM	10	(Pause.)
11:52AM	11	MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Officer Riney. Please
11:52AM	12	answer any questions Mr. Shahid has.
11:52AM	13	CROSS-EXAMINATION
11:52AM	14	BY MR. SHAHID:
11:52AM	15	Q. Good morning.
11:52AM	16	A. Good morning, sir.
11:52AM	17	Q. How are you doing today?
11:52AM	18	A. Doing great.
11:52AM	19	Q. You've got a soft voice. I'm going to come a little bit
11:52AM	20	closer to you, all right?
11:52AM	21	A. All right.
11:52AM	22	Q. Where are you currently employed?
11:52AM	23	A. Bluffton Police Department, Bluffton.
11:52AM	24	Q. Bluffton?

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11:52AM

In Bluffton, South Carolina, yes.

RINEY - CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 1 \parallel Q. So you've been with how many agencies in your career?
 - **A.** Approximately four.
 - Q. And how many years have you been in law enforcement?
 - A. Just under 22.
 - Q. So you were involved in retrieving these firearms; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. All right. And you say that the firearms that you retrieved were on the passenger's side of the car; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir, floorboard.
 - Q. So your involvement was simply coming up to the car that was stopped by the other deputy; is that right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - **Q.** All right. You don't have any other information concerning what transpired before that; is that correct?
 - A. Other than the --
 - Q. Only what you heard over the radio?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - **Q.** All right. And now the two guns, I believe that you gave a report that the guns were partially under the seat; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - **Q.** All right. And I think you testified earlier a few seconds ago that you had on gloves; is that correct?
- 11:53AM **25**

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RINEY - CROSS-EXAMINATION

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- Q. When you retrieved the firearms?
- A. Yes, sir.

Yes, sir.

- Q. So what did you do after retrieving the firearms using those gloves?
- A. Passed them on to Sergeant Long who ran them through NCIC.
- **Q.** Did you ask for those guns to be fingerprinted, dusted for fingerprints?
- A. Excuse me? What was the --
- **Q.** Did you ask that those guns be dusted for fingerprints?
- A. I did not.

Α.

- **Q.** And the purpose of putting the gloves on was to make sure that if you wanted to preserve evidence, that was a safe way of doing that; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir, that's standard procedure.

MR. SHAHID: Be with you in one second, Judge.

THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause.)

BY MR. SHAHID:

- Q. That concluded your involvement with this case after you turned the firearms over to the other law enforcement officer; is that right?
- A. Other than completing a report, yes, sir.
- MR. SHAHID: Okay. Thank you very much. Nothing further.

11:54AM	1	MS. HENDERSON: Nothing further, Your Honor.
L1:54AM	2	THE COURT: Have a good trip back.
L1:55AM	3	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
L1:55AM	4	(Witness excused.)
L1:55AM	5	MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, the Government would
L1:55AM	6	calls Lance Corporal James Davis.
L1:55AM	7	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please come forward to be sworn.
L1:55AM	8	Place your left hand on the Bible and raise your right hand.
L1:55AM	9	(Witness sworn).
L1:55AM	10	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Have a seat in witness box.
L1:55AM	11	JAMES DAVIS,
L1:55AM	12	a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly
L1:55AM	13	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
L1:55AM	14	DIRECT EXAMINATION
L1:55AM	15	BY MS. HENDERSON:
L1:55AM	16	Q. Good afternoon, Lance Corporal Davis. Where are you
L1:55AM	17	currently employed?
L1:55AM	18	A. The Walterboro Police Department.
L1:55AM	19	Q. And how long have you been employed with the Walterboro
L1:55AM	20	Police Department?
L1:55AM	21	A. For a little over three and a half years at this point.
L1:55AM	22	Q. And have you worked in any other law enforcement agencies?
L1:55AM	23	A. Yes, ma'am. I actually started with the Walterboro Police
11:56AM	24	Department back in 2004. I worked there for about two three
11:56AM	25	and a half years excuse me, two and a half years. Then I
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moved over to the Colleton County Sheriff's Office, and I was there for right at 10 years prior to coming back over to the city police department recently.

- Q. So how many total years have you had with law enforcement?
- A. About 16 and a half.
- **Q.** And in those 16 years, were you working for Colleton County in 2014?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I was.
- Q. And what was your rank at Colleton County in 2014?
- A. I was a senior sergeant over criminal investigations.
- Q. Did you hold any other titles at the Sheriff's Department?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I was also the primary evidence custodian for the department at that time.
- Q. What are the responsibilities of the evidence custodian?
- A. Well, any evidence that is brought in by any officer in the department comes to the evidence -- to the evidence custodian, evidence locker where it's then locked in and secured and either taken for further processing to SLED or to another agency and then stored until time for court. Once everything is disposed of, it's also part of my job to return property back to the rightful owner, things like that.
- Q. And hitting on that last point you just made, if a rightful owner comes into the Sheriff's Office and wants their property back, do they have to show any sort of proof of ownership before you can give them back their property?

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- A. Yes, ma'am, usually we required some type of proof of ownership.
- Q. If somebody were to come in and claim a fireship -- a fireship, sorry -- a firearm, what sort of ownership would they have to show you?
- A. Typically some type of receipt of purchase where they purchased it from a gun dealer, firearms dealer, something of that nature.
- Q. And is that return documented somehow?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- **Q.** And how is it documented?
- A. We fill out a receipt form. Every agency's got a little bit different form, but it pretty much a form showing the date and time that the item was returned, a description of said item, and signatures of the officer releasing it and the person who's receiving the item.
- MS. HENDERSON: Permission to approach the witness, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

BY MS. HENDERSON:

- **Q.** Lance Corporal Davis, I'm going to hand you what's already been admitted into evidence as Government's Exhibit 3. Do you recognize that?
- A. Yes, ma'am, I do.
- Q. And what is it?

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- A. It's a photocopy of the receipt that I would have done. It looks that it was a receipt where a firearm was returned to a Miss Renata Ellison on December the 23rd of 2014.
- Q. I'm sorry, Lance Corporal Davis. I was checking on some technical issues so we could get it pulled up for the jury, and I'm sorry. I'm going to have to ask you to repeat that.
- A. Sure. It's just a photocopy of the written receipt where the item -- this item was returned to a Miss Renata Ellison by myself on December the 23rd of 2014.
- Q. And what was returned to Ms. Ellison?
- A. It's a black in color Jimenez Arms 9 millimeter handgun with a magazine.
- **Q.** And is that a serial number that we see written on there?
- A. Yes, ma'am, it is.
- **Q.** And what is that serial number?
- A. 239429.
- **Q.** And how did you know you were returning this to Renata Ellison?
- A. The -- at the very top next to the date where I actually hand -- had handwritten in Ms. Ellison's name, and then at the very bottom where it says received by is Ms. Ellison's signature and date and then my name, my signature and date directly below that.
- MS. HENDERSON: Can we have the next page, please? Permission to approach, Your Honor?

L1:59AM	1	THE COURT: Sure.
L1:59AM	2	MS. HENDERSON: Miss Murray, can I switch to the
L1:59AM	3	Elmo, please?
L1:59AM	4	BY MS. HENDERSON:
L 2 : 0 0 P M	5	Q. Lance Corporal Davis, did you make the photocopy of that
L 2 : 0 0 P M	6	license?
L 2 : 0 0 P M	7	A. Yes, ma'am.
L2:00PM	8	Q. And what is whose license is that?
L 2 : 0 0 P M	9	A. That is Renata Ellison.
L 2 : 0 0 P M	10	Q. And that is who you returned the firearm to that day; is
L 2 : 0 0 P M	11	that correct?
L 2 : 0 0 P M	12	A. Yes, ma'am, that's why I would have I photocopied the
L 2 : 0 0 P M	13	license and attached it with the receipt.
L2:00PM	14	MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Lance Corporal Davis.
L2:00PM	15	Please answer any questions Mr. Shahid has.
L2:00PM	16	THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
L2:00PM	17	CROSS-EXAMINATION
L2:00PM	18	BY MR. SHAHID:
L2:00PM	19	Q. Good morning.
L2:00PM	20	A. Good morning, sir.
L2:00PM	21	Q. How are you doing today?
L2:00PM	22	A. I'm doing pretty good.
L2:01PM	23	Q. Good. Back in 2000 my name is Peter Shahid, and I
L2:01PM	24	represent Mr. Fishburne, and I'm going to ask you some
L2:01PM	25	questions about your testimony that you just gave to this jury.

12:01PM 1 A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. So back in 2014, you were a supervising sergeant?
- A. I was a senior sergeant in the criminal investigation division for the Sheriff's Office, yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. So that means that you had other officers who you supervised and watch over and make sure they did the right thing; is that correct?
- A. To an extent. All the investigators at that time were sergeants. However, I was the senior as far as the seniority time and service.
- **Q.** So in the course of an investigation, you want to make sure that things are followed through; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir, as much as possible.
- Q. Okay. And this firearm that we're talking about ended up in your official capacity as the custodian of evidence; is that right?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So from May of 2014 to December of 2014, this firearm was in the official custody, control of the Walterboro -- of the Colleton County Sheriff's Office?
- A. I don't know the dates, but that could -- that very well could be if it was -- I don't know when it was actually logged in to evidence, turned in to evidence, but if it was logged in, unless there was some other documentation showing where it had been taken for any other testing or -- you know, forensic
- 12 12:01PM 13 12:01PM 14 12:01PM 15 12:01PM 16 12:01PM 17 12:01PM 18 12:01PM 19 12:02PM 20 12:02 P M 21 12:02PM 22 12:02PM 23 12:02 P M 24 12:02PM 25 12:02 P M

testing or anything like that, shy of that, then yes, it would have been in my -- in the department -- in the locker's custody up until it was returned.

- So did you have any prior knowledge or information about Q. this firearm being recovered?
- I do not recall, to be honest with you, that particular -that particular case. I do not recall.
- All right. So at some point in time, this woman comes up Q. to you or makes contact with you and says, "I want my firearm back;" is that fair?
- Yes, sir, that's fair. Α.
- And at that -- when that happened, did you engage with the principal officer who recovered the firearm and have a discussion with that particular officer?
- I would have done some due diligence to ensure that the case was disposed of, that there were no holds on the firearm, that it wasn't attached to any other evidentiary case that was still pending prior to being released, but as far as specifics of talking to the original case officer, I don't recall personally.
- So -- this is evidence? This gun is evidence? Q.
- Yes, sir. Α.
- Of a crime? Q.
- Yes, sir. Α.
- Or a potential crime or somebody got arrested for this Q.

2 12:02PM 3 12:02PM 4 12:02 P M 5 12:02PM 6 12:02PM 7 12:02PM 8 12:02PM 9 12:02 P M 10 12:02 P M 11 12:02PM 12 12:02PM 13 12:02PM 14 12:02PM 15 12:03PM 16 12:03PM 17 12:03PM 18 12:03PM 19 12:03PM 20 12:03 P M 21

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gun, and so you got it for a reason?

A. Okay. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. And were you made aware that the charges against Mr. Fishburne associated with this gun was dismissed?
- A. I don't -- again, I don't recall the specifics, but I would have made a -- I would have made some effort to confirm that there were no pending charges attached to -- to that firearm before it was released.
- Q. So there was no more need for the gun?
- A. At that -- to my knowledge, at that time, those are -- like I said, I would have confirmed that the charges -- any charges attached were disposed of at that point, so that -- before releasing the firearm.
- **Q.** All right. And so the gun was returned to this person whose driver's license is shown on the screen right now?
- A. Yes, sir, that's correct.
- Q. And what's that person's name?
- A. Renata Ellison.
- Q. I want to hand you a copy of the Second Superseding
 Indictment and ask you to read the second name of the Defendant
 on that Indictment.
- A. The Renata Shontel Ellison?
- Q. Yeah. Is that the same name that -- on that driver's license?
- A. Yes, sir, it is.

12:04PM	1	Q. Now, what processes were do
12:04PM	2	having it tested for fingerprin
12:04PM	3	A. I do not know. I do not re
12:04PM	4	aspect of it from the original
12:05PM	5	Q. So the charges regarding th
12:05PM	6	longer needed, and thus the gun
12:05PM	7	owner?
12:05PM	8	A. To my knowledge, yes, sir.
12:05PM	9	Q. And well, and that's wha
12:05PM	10	Number 3?
12:05PM	11	A. Correct.
12:05PM	12	Q. Returning this firearm. Sh
12:05PM	13	it away, back to her?
12:05PM	14	A. Yes, sir, that's correct.
12:05PM	15	MR. SHAHID: Let me ge
12:05PM	16	identification only, please.
12:06PM	17	THE COURT: You want t
12:06PM	18	MR. SHAHID: Yes, just
12:06PM	19	point, Judge.
12:06PM	20	MS. HENDERSON: Your H
12:06PM	21	THE COURT: Just give
12:06PM	22	identification.
12:06PM	23	MS. HENDERSON: Before
12:06PM	24	approach, Your Honor.

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one with this firearm as far as ts? ecall the -- any details on that incident. he use of this firearm were no was returned to the rightful at you signed on Exhibit he signed for it, and you gave et this marked for to show that to them? t for identification at this Honor, may we approach? me -- he just marked it for e we go any further, we need to

THE COURT: He can't do anything unless he moves it

into evidence. If he moves it into evidence, then I'll make a ruling.

MR. SHAHID: I'm going to go through the process.

THE COURT: Just identify it.

MR. SHAHID: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. SHAHID:

- Q. Sir, you said earlier that you had gone through the process to make sure that the gun was no longer needed; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Including whether or not the charges were disposed of; is that right?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. I've marked only -- this document only -- for identification only. Have you seen something like this before?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And you see the name of the Defendant on there?
- A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Q. Okay. And do you know whether or not that particular firearm that we were talking about returned to Ms. Ellison was associated with the name on that document?
- A. I do not know, to be completely honest with you. I'm not sure.
- Q. Would you have seen something like that prior to turning
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the firearm over to Ms. Ellison? 1 12:07 P M Possibly. The other -- another way that we typically --2 Α. 12:07PM that I typically -- we follow up on it would be just contacting 3 12:08PM 4 the clerk's office directly and finding out -- getting 12:08 P M 5 confirmation that cases are -- or that the case has been 12:08PM 6 disposed of, things like that, so I may or may not have seen 12:08PM 7 this actual document at that time. 12:08 P M 8 So just so the jury's clear on this, just because someone 12:08PM 9 walks in and says, "I want my property back," you're not doing 12:08 P M that until certain boxes are checked off? 10 12:08PM 11 Yes, sir, that's correct. Α. 12:08PM 12 Q. Number 1, the item is no longer needed? 12:08PM 13 Yes, sir. Α. 12:08PM 14 And two, that's the rightful owner of the gun? Q. 12:08PM 15 Yes, sir. 12:08 P M Α. 16 Or the property we're talking about? Q. 12:08PM 17 Yes, sir. Α. 12:08PM 18 And in this particular instance when we're dealing with Q. 12:08PM 19 this firearm, those two things were done? 12:08 P M 20 Α. Yes, sir. 12:08 P M 21 And what I've handed to you is an order. You would have Q. 12:08PM 22 received or reviewed something like what I've marked as 12:08PM 23 exhibit -- as that document before turning that gun over? 12:08 P M

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Either that or -- again, either that, or I would have

contacted the clerk's office directly to confirm the --

L2:09PM	1	Q. Does that appear to you to be a court order?
L 2 : 0 9 P M	2	A. Yes, sir, it definitely appears to be court documentation.
L2:09PM	3	Q. And does it show a date when the order was executed?
L2:09PM	4	THE COURT: Wait a minute. You haven't
L2:09PM	5	MR. SHAHID: I'm just asking if it has a date. I'm
L2:09PM	6	not asking him the date.
L2:09PM	7	THE COURT: Okay. That's it.
L2:09PM	8	THE WITNESS: Yes, it does.
L2:09PM	9	BY MR. SHAHID:
L2:09PM	10	Q. Okay. We don't want to publish that to the jury yet, but
L2:09PM	11	it shows a date and a defendant's name on that; is that
L2:09PM	12	correct?
L2:09PM	13	A. Yes, sir, it does.
L2:09PM	14	MR. SHAHID: Judge, at this point I would move it
L2:09PM	15	into evidence.
L2:09PM	16	MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, we need a sidebar,
L2:09PM	17	please.
L2:09PM	18	THE COURT: Let's I don't like sidebars because it
L2:09PM	19	takes up time. If you got an objection, how about state the
L2:09PM	20	objection.
L2:09PM	21	MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, he's opening the door to
L2:09PM	22	other territory.
L2:09PM	23	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
L2:09PM	24	MS. HENDERSON: He has opened the door to go into
2:09PM	25	other territory.

DAVIS - REDIRECT EXAMINATION

12:09PM	1	THE COURT: Don't you want him to do that?
12:09PM	2	MS. HENDERSON: Sure, Your Honor.
12:09PM	3	THE COURT: Okay. All right. I guess that means
12:09PM	4	withdraw the objection. That's fine.
12:09PM	5	MR. SHAHID: Give me just before I proceed, check
12:10 P M	6	one
12:10 P M	7	THE COURT: Before you proceed, why don't you find
12:10 P M	8	out be careful what you ask for, because you might get it.
12:10 P M	9	(Pause.)
12:10 P M	10	MR. SHAHID: Nothing further, Judge.
12:10 P M	11	THE COURT: Okay. So it's marked for identification
12:10 P M	12	only. Thank you.
12:10 P M	13	MR. SHAHID: That's the exhibit. Thank you, sir.
12:10 P M	14	Appreciate your testimony.
12:10 PM	15	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
12:10 PM	16	BY MS. HENDERSON:
12:11PM	17	Q. Lance Corporal Davis, is there more than one way to
12:11PM	18	dispose of a case?
12:11PM	19	A. Yes, ma'am.
12:11PM	20	Q. Could you also have returned a gun if convictions had
12:11PM	21	taken place?
12:11PM	22	A. Yes, ma'am.
12:11PM	23	MS. HENDERSON: No further questions, Your Honor
12:11PM	24	THE COURT: Anything else?
12:11PM	25	

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L2:11PM	1	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
L2:11PM	2	BY MR. SHAHID:
L2:11PM	3	Q. Did Ms. Ellison say anything else to you prior to
L2:11PM	4	returning the firearm back to her?
L2:11PM	5	A. I don't recall. Nothing particular that I recall.
L2:11PM	6	Q. Did she give you anything else besides the proof of
L2:11PM	7	purchase of that gun, the ownership of that gun?
L2:11PM	8	A. Not that I recall. Driver's license that I photocopied.
L2:11PM	9	MR. SHAHID: Thank you, sir.
L2:11PM	10	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much.
L2:11PM	11	You're excused.
L2:11PM	12	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
L2:11PM	13	(Witness excused.)
L2:11PM	14	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, the Government calls Robert
L2:11PM	15	Cook.
L2:12PM	16	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please come forward to be sworn.
L2:12PM	17	Place your left hand on the Bible. Raise your right hand,
L2:12PM	18	please.
L2:12PM	19	(Witness sworn.)
L2:12PM	20	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you. You may have a seat.
L2:12PM	21	ROBERT COOK,
L2:12PM	22	a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly
L2:12PM	23	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
L2:12PM	24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
L2:13PM	25	BY MR. SCHOEN:
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1 Q. Good morning.
12:13PM 2 A. Good morning.

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- **Q.** Could you please introduce yourself to the jury? Speak into that microphone so they can hear you.
- A. I'm Robert W. Cook, Senior.
- **Q.** And where are you employed?
- A. City of Walterboro Police Department.
- **Q.** Say again?
- A. City of Walterboro Police Department.
- Q. What's your current rank with the City of Walterboro Police Department?
- A. I'm a sergeant.
- **Q.** How long have you been employed with the City of Walterboro Police Department?
- **A.** Approximately 13 years.
- **Q.** Prior to joining the Walterboro Police Department, where were you employed?
- A. I was in St. George for five months, the Colleton County Sheriff's Office for two and a half years, and prior to that I was 20 years in the Army from which I retired.
- Q. Thank you for your service. I want to direct your attention to March 31st of 2018. Do you recall that day?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And what were you doing on March 31st of 2018?
- A. At the time of this incident, we were doing a traffic

1 12:14 P M 2 12:14 P M 3 12:14 P M 4 12:14 P M 5 12:14 P M 6 12:14 P M 7 12:14 P M 8 12:14 P M 9 12:14 P M 10 12:14 P M 11 12:14 P M 12 12:14 P M 13 12:14 P M 14 12:14 P M 15 12:14 P M 16 12:14 P M 17 12:14 P M 18 12:14 P M 19 12:14 P M 20 12:14 P M 21 12:14 P M 22 12:14 P M

safety checkpoint.

- **Q.** Who was the ranking officer at that traffic safety checkpoint?
- A. I was.
- Q. And where was the -- where was the checkpoint located?
- A. In the area of Center Street and Hiers Corner which is located in the city of Walterboro.
- **Q.** Why did you set up a traffic checkpoint at that particular location?
- A. Because of complaints from the people who live in the neighborhood. It's in front of a school zone, and they were complaining about large amount of traffic and speeders and careless drivers in the neighborhood.
- **Q.** And what was it that you were checking for when people came to the checkpoint?
- A. License, registration, and insurance cards.
- Q. So walk me through this. You walk up to the vehicle --
- A. Yes, sir. The car pulls up to whichever officer was standing there. That officer would ask the person for a license, registration, and insurance. We checked everyone that came through. If there was no issues, that person was released to go on their own.
- Q. You said every driver?
- A. Yes, sir.

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Q. So you're not picking and choosing one versus another?

12:15PM 1 A. No, Sir.

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- Q. Do you know Quentin John Fishburne?
- A. At that time only by name.
- Q. Did you ever seen him before, had any interactions with him?
- A. Not that I recall, no, sir.
- Q. I want to talk about the cameras that you wear when you're on duty.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where do you have cameras when you're working?
- A. We have cameras mounted in our vehicles as well as body cameras mounted on our person.
- **Q.** When you're operating one of these traffic checkpoints, when do you turn your body camera on?
- A. When it looks like we're going to have a -- possibly write a citation or do a vehicle search or have an issue with a person that's coming through the checkpoint.
- Q. Do you -- do you run them continuously with -- for every person who comes through the checkpoint?
- A. No, sir. If we did that, we're on a 12-hour shift. If we ran the camera continuously for 12 hours, it wouldn't make it through the 12 hours.
- Q. When you say, "it wouldn't make it through," what do you mean?
- A. The cameras have a time on them that we run them. We
- 12:16PM **25**

could -- if we run the camera for 12 continuous hours, chances 1 12:16 P M 2 are at about the halfway point, the cameras would lose the 12:16PM amount of time that they could retain to be able to be charged. 3 12:16 P M 4 If we're on a checkpoint for two hours and we run the camera 12:16 P M continuously for two hours, and we still got at least four more 5 12:16 P M 6 hours on shift, there would be an issue with the camera 12:16 P M somewhere down the road. 7 12:16 P M 8 All right. Q. I want to --12:16 P M 9 Permission to approach the witness? MR. SCHOEN: 12:16 P M 10 THE COURT: Sure. 12:16 P M MR. SCHOEN: Let the record reflect that I'm 11 12:16 P M 12

approaching the witness with what's been previously marked as Government's Exhibit 5.

> MR. SHAHID: 5?

MR. SCHOEN: 5.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

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12:16 P M

12:17 P M

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- Sergeant, do you recognize what I just handed you? Q.
- Yes, sir. Α.
- And what is that? Q.
- It's a video of our checkpoint that day. Α.
- And how do you know that that's what that is? Q.
- I previously reviewed it, and it's been marked with his Α. information, and I've also initialed it. I've seen the video.

MR. SCHOEN: Okay. Can we bring up Exhibit 5?

Is it in evidence? THE COURT:

1 MR. SCHOEN: Oh. Your Honor, I move Exhibit 5 into 12:17 P M 2 evidence. 12:17 P M THE COURT: 3 Any objection? 12:17 P M 4 MR. SHAHID: No objection. 12:17 P M 5 THE COURT: Okay. In evidence. 12:17 P M 6 MR. SCHOEN: Can you please bring up Exhibit 5? 12:17 P M 7 (Video played.) 12:17 P M 8 All right. Stop it right here. MR. SCHOEN: 12:17 P M 9 (Video paused.) 12:17 P M BY MR. SCHOEN: 10 11 Just want to get a little bit of information about where Q. 12:17 P M we are and what we're looking at. About what time of day is 12 12:17 P M 13 this? 12:17 PM 14 It's somewhere around 15:25 or 3:25 in the afternoon. Α. 12:17 P M 15 And what street are we on right here? 12:18 P M Q. 16 Right here we are on Center Street on the shoulder of the 12:18 P M road. 17 12:18 P M 18 Is this the location where you were conducting the Q. 12:18 P M 19 checkpoint? 12:18 P M 20 It's actually the intersection of Center Street and Hiers 12:18 P M 21 Corner. We had him pull to this area for more room to conduct 12:18 P M 22 the search. 12:18 P M 23 Q. And who is this person who is -- well, I should say who's 12:18 P M 24 the person with their hands in the air? 12:18 P M 25 That is Mr. Fishburne. 12:18 P M

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12:18 P M	1	Q. Do you recognize Mr. Fishburne in the courtroom today?
12:18 P M	2	A. Yes, sir.
12:18 P M	3	Q. Can you point him out?
12:18PM	4	A. Over your left shoulder.
12:18PM	5	Q. What's he wearing?
12:18PM	6	A. Appears to be glasses. Has a beard and a blue shirt near
12:18PM	7	as I can tell.
12:18 P M	8	MR. SHAHID: We'll stipulate, Judge, as to the
12:18 P M	9	Defendant.
12:18 P M	10	MR. SCHOEN: Let the record reflect that he's
12:18 P M	11	correctly identified the Defendant, Mr. Fishburne.
12:18 P M	12	BY MR. SCHOEN:
12:18 P M	13	Q. Who is this person who is frisking Mr. Fishburne?
12:18 P M	14	A. That is Patrolman Duboise.
12:18 P M	15	MR. SCHOEN: All right. Let's play a little bit
12:19PM	16	more.
12:20 P M	17	(Video resumed.)
12:20 P M	18	MR. SCHOEN: Stop right there.
12:20 P M	19	(Video paused.)
12:20 P M	20	BY MR. SCHOEN:
12:20 P M	21	Q. What did you just ask?
12:20 P M	22	A. I asked him if he had found a handgun, which he had said,
12:20 P M	23	"Gun," and I asked him if he had found it. It's underneath the
12:20 P M	24	driver's seat of the vehicle.
12:20 P M	25	MR. SCHOEN: Okay. Let's keep playing it.

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2:20 P M	1	(Video resumed.)
2:20 PM	2	MR. SCHOEN: Let's stop it here.
2:20 PM	3	(Video paused.)
2:20 PM	4	BY MR. SCHOEN:
2:20 PM	5	Q. What are you doing here?
2:20 PM	6	A. I'm detaining Mr. Fishburne.
2:20 P M	7	Q. Why are you detaining him?
2:20PM	8	A. We found an unlawful carried weapon inside the vehicle, so
2:20PM	9	he was detained.
2:20 PM	10	Q. Okay. So when you say an unlawful unlawfully carried
2:20 PM	11	weapon, where under South Carolina law can you carry a weapon
2:20PM	12	in your car?
2:20PM	13	A. There's three places that you're allowed by South
2:20 PM	14	Carolina. It's in a center console, in a glove box, or in the
2:20 PM	15	trunk of your vehicle.
2:20 PM	16	Q. So under the seat is not a place where you could lawfully
2:21 P M	17	carry a gun?
2:21PM	18	A. No, sir, unless you have a concealed carry permit, and he
2:21PM	19	does not.
2:21PM	20	MR. SCHOEN: I want to back up real quickly, if we
2:21PM	21	can, to about 17 seconds.
2:21 P M	22	(Video resumed.)
2:21PM	23	MR. SCHOEN: Stop it right there for me. Back up
2:21PM	24	just a tad. I want to ask him about the license plate. Stop
2:21PM	25	it.

2:21PM	1	(Video paused.)
2:21PM	2	BY MR. SCHOEN:
2:21PM	3	Q. Can you read me the can you read the license plate off
2:21 PM	4	of that vehicle?
2:21PM	5	A. It appears to be PFM377.
2:22PM	6	Q. PFM377?
2:22PM	7	A. Yes, sir.
2:22PM	8	MR. SCHOEN: All right. I want to jump up to about 3
2:22PM	9	minutes and 45 seconds.
2:22PM	10	(Video resumed.)
2:22PM	11	BY MR. SCHOEN:
2:24 P M	12	Q. Let me just ask it this way. When you find a gun, what,
2:24 P M	13	if any, checks do you do on that gun?
2:24 P M	14	A. We run a serial number check in case it's stolen, and we
2:24 P M	15	ask if the person who we take it from is prohibited from
2:24 P M	16	possessing a firearm in the state of South Carolina.
2:24 P M	17	Q. Did you run that check with regard to this gun?
2:24 P M	18	A. Yes, sir, every gun we get, we run the serial number on.
2:24 P M	19	Q. And what did you learn with regard to whether or not the
2:24 P M	20	gun had been reported stolen?
2:24 P M	21	A. At that time, it was not stolen, but we did learn that
2:24 P M	22	Mr. Fishburne was prohibited from possessing a firearm
2:24 P M	23	federally and statewide.
2:24 P M	24	Q. And what did you do with this vehicle?
2:24PM	25	A. We turned it over to his mother when she arrived.

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L	2	:	2	5	P	М	22	

- **Q.** Mr. Fishburne's mother?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** Why did you turn it over to Mr. Fishburne's mother?
- A. We had already searched the car. We really had no reason to hold the car, and I believe it was registered to her in the first place, so we turned it over to her.

MR. SCHOEN: All right. Permission to approach the witness --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCHOEN: -- with what's been previously marked as Government's Exhibit 4.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. Can you identify what I just handed you?
- A. Yes, sir, it's a video from the same traffic stop, my in-car video.
- Q. When you say your "in-car video," where is that coming from?
- A. It's a camera head that's mounted on the windshield of the car, and the control box is in the interior of the car, and it records our stops.
- **Q.** Okay. Have you previously had a chance to look at that disk?
- A. Yes, sir.

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Q. And how do you know that your in-car footage from that day is on that disk?

L2:25PM	1	A. I have initialed it, and it says, "Cook in-car video."
L 2 : 2 5 P M	2	MR. SCHOEN: Okay. Your Honor, at this time we would
L 2 : 2 5 P M	3	move Government's Exhibit 4 into evidence.
L2:25PM	4	THE COURT: Any objection?
L2:25PM	5	MR. SHAHID: No objection.
L2:25PM	6	THE COURT: In evidence.
L2:25PM	7	MR. SCHOEN: Can we just bring this up? I'm going to
L2:25PM	8	ask him just a short question about it.
L2:26PM	9	(Video played.)
L2:26PM	10	MR. SCHOEN: All right. You can stop it.
L2:26PM	11	BY MR. SCHOEN:
L2:26PM	12	Q. Do you recognize this as footage from that same day?
L2:26PM	13	A. Yes, sir.
L 2 : 2 6 P M	14	MR. SCHOEN: All right. I'm going to ask another
L 2 : 2 6 P M	15	officer about what's shown on this video, so I don't have any
L2:26PM	16	further questions for you at this time.
L2:26PM	17	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
L 2 : 2 6 P M	18	MR. SCHOEN: Will you please answer any questions
L 2 : 2 6 P M	19	from Mr. Shahid?
L2:26PM	20	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
L2:26PM	21	MR. SHAHID: Excuse me, Judge. One second, please.
L2:26PM	22	THE COURT: Sure.
L2:26PM	23	CROSS-EXAMINATION
L2:26PM	24	BY MR. SHAHID:
L2:26PM	25	Q. Good afternoon. How are you doing today?

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- 12:26 P M **2**
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- 12:28PM **25**

- A. Okay. Yourself?
- Q. Good. Couple of questions I have for you. I'm Peter Shahid, and I represent Mr. Fishburne.
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** Your Honor the supervising sergeant on the scene for this checkpoint; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And the checkpoint started at what hour?
- A. I believe it was 13:50, which is --
- Q. I'm sorry, I'm going to ask you if you mind using that microphone.
- A. It was 13:50, 10 minutes to 2:00.
- Q. And in layman's term, how long did that checkpoint last?
- A. Approximately an hour and a half.
- **Q.** And the sole reason for having that checkpoint, if I understand your testimony, is about complaints about people speeding; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** And when you had the encounter with Mr. Fishburne, the checkpoint was concluded; is that correct?
- A. It was being broken down as we were speaking with Mr. Fishburne.
- **Q.** And I believe that you testified earlier that there were other cars that were stopped; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And were other cars stopped that involved some criminal activity such as simple possession of marijuana or drug paraphernalia?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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12:28 P M

12:29 P M

- Q. And those cars that you stopped or pulled over, those cars were not searched; were they?
- A. I believe the one that I did get simple possession out of was searched.
- **Q.** And in doing that, that did not cause the checkpoint to be shut down?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. So your involvement with this, Sergeant, was coming out to the car after Mr. Fishburne had an encounter with another officer; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** And you had your body-worn camera on. That's what we were watching in that video was your body-worn camera?
- A. That's correct, yes, sir.
- Q. So you're required by Walterboro police policy to have your camera activated and working when you have an encounter with a citizen; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Including when you have such things as traffic stops?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Or that you may be engaged into the investigation of a --
- 12:29PM **25**

1 of suspicious activity? 12:29 P M 2 Yes, sir. Α. 12:29 P M 3 And I think you testified earlier, Sergeant, that when Q. 12:29 P M 4 Mrs. -- Mr. Fishburne's mom came up, you turned the car over to 12:29 P M 5 her? 12:29 P M 6 That's correct. Α. 12:29 P M 7 You had done what you needed to do with the car? Q. 12:29 P M 8 Α. Yes, sir. 12:29 P M Didn't need to keep the car any longer? 9 Q. 12:29 P M 10 Yes, sir. Α. 12:29 P M So you gave the car back over to the rightful owner? 11 Q. 12:29 P M 12 Α. To who? 12:29 P M 13 To the rightful owner. Q. 12:29 P M 14 Yes, sir. Α. 12:29 P M 15 At that point, you were not the one to locate the firearm; 12:29 P M Q. is that correct? 16 12:30 PM 17 That's correct. Α. 12:30 P M 18 That was Officer Duboise? Q. 12:30 P M 19 Yes, sir. Α. 12:30 P M 20 And did you do a report about this incident, Sergeant? Q. 12:30 P M 21 I did not. Α. 12:30 P M 22 Prior to having this checkpoint go into effect, did y'all 12:30 P M Q. 23 write any kind of report or sort of a plan on how you were 12:30 P M 24 going to do this checkpoint? 12:30 P M

No, sir, we asked for permission from the captain, and he

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12:30 PM

L 2 : 3 0 P M	1	gave it.
L 2 : 3 0 P M	2	Q. And that was something verbally?
L 2 : 3 0 P M	3	A. That's correct.
L 2 : 3 0 P M	4	Q. That was not written either?
L 2 : 3 0 P M	5	A. No, sir.
L2:30PM	6	Q. Now, there are other ways of slowing cars down, isn't it,
L2:30PM	7	Sergeant, by having a car with a radar out there patrolling the
L 2 : 3 0 P M	8	area?
L 2 : 3 0 P M	9	A. That's correct.
L2:31PM	10	MR. SHAHID: Excuse me just one second, Judge.
L2:31PM	11	THE COURT: Sure.
L2:31PM	12	(Pause.)
L2:31PM	13	MR. SHAHID: Everybody, bear with me one second. I
L2:31PM	14	just need to check something real quick.
L2:31PM	15	THE COURT: Sure.
L2:31PM	16	(Pause.)
L 2 : 3 2 P M	17	MR. SHAHID: Nothing further, Judge. Thank you.
L 2 : 3 2 P M	18	MR. SCHOEN: No redirect, Your Honor.
L 2 : 3 2 P M	19	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Sergeant. You can go
L 2 : 3 2 P M	20	back to work.
L 2 : 3 2 P M	21	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
L 2 : 3 2 P M	22	(Witness excused.)
L 2 : 3 2 P M	23	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach and
L 2 : 3 3 P M	24	THE COURT: Sure.
L2:33PM	25	MR. SCHOEN: tender this into evidence. Your

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Honor, the Government calls Officer Brandon Duboise to the stand.

THE COURT: Okay.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please come forward to be sworn.

Place your left hand on the Bible and raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

BRANDON DUBOISE,

a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. Good morning, Officer.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Would you please introduce yourself to the jury?
- A. I am Officer Duboise with the Walterboro Police Department.
- **Q.** How long have you been with the Walterboro Police Department?
- A. Close to three years now.
- **Q.** And what is your current position with the Walterboro Police Department?
- A. I am a Lance Corporal, also a canine handler.
- **Q.** And prior to joining the Walterboro Police Department, what did you do?
- A. I worked for a family business doing automotive work,

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DUBOISE - DIRECT EXAMINATION

1 fixing cars. 12:34 P M 2 And prior to that, what's your educational background? Q. 12:34 P M I got a bachelor's degree in business. 3 Α. 12:34 P M 4 I want to direct your attention to March 31st, 2018. Q. 12:34 P M 5 you remember that day? 12:34 P M 6 Α. I do. 12:34 P M 7 And what were you doing on March 31st, 2018? Q. 12:34 P M We were conducting a safety checkpoint at Hiers Corner and 8 12:34 P M Center Street, me and three other officers. 9 12:34 P M And when you conduct this safety checkpoint, what are you 10 Q. 12:34 P M 11 doing? 12:34 P M Basically checking license, tags, making sure nobody is 12 12:34 P M speeding through the area, basically slow people down. 13 12:34 P M 14 And when you're out on these patrols, do you run your body Q. 12:34 P M 15 camera the entire time? 12:34 P M Not the entire time. 16 Α. 12:34 P M And why don't you do that? 17 Q. 12:34 P M 18 Usually battery power. We have the whole shift to operate Α. 12:35 P M 19 our batteries, so to preserve that battery power, we just turn 12:35 P M 20 it on and off. 12:35 P M 21 When do you turn it on? Q. 12:35 P M 22 Usually during an encounter with a person, as far as 12:35 P M Α. 23 searching a vehicle, something --12:35 P M 24 So if you were issuing a citation or if you're -- if 0. 12:35 P M

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12:35 P M

you're searching somebody, you turn it on in that instance?

2:35 P M	1	A. Correct.
2:35 P M	2	Q. Let me ask you this. Did you turn your body camera on
2:35 P M	3	when you searched Mr. Fishburne?
2:35 PM	4	A. I was under the impression I did, but apparently not.
2:35 PM	5	Q. Can you tell the jury, how do these body cameras work?
2:35 PM	6	What decides whether they're on or off?
2:35PM	7	A. I have it with me. It's just a flush button on the front.
2:35 PM	8	So you I mean, you barely touch it, and you don't know if
2:35PM	9	it's on or off unless you look at the screen and it's got a
2:35PM	10	little red light, and it tells you it's recording, and on that
2:35 PM	11	day I had my safety vest on, so I couldn't see my camera.
2:35PM	12	Q. So you believe you intended to turn your camera on?
2:36PM	13	A. I did try to push it.
2:36PM	14	Q. Did the camera come on? Did you end up with any footage?
2:36PM	15	A. No footage.
2:36PM	16	Q. Okay. I do want to I do want to show you some footage,
2:36PM	17	what's been previously admitted as Government's Exhibit 4.
2:36PM	18	MR. SCHOEN: Can you bring up Government's Exhibit 4?
2:36PM	19	(Video played.)
2:36PM	20	MR. SCHOEN: Stop it right here.
2:36PM	21	(Video paused.)
2:36PM	22	BY MR. SCHOEN:
2:36PM	23	Q. Do you recognize what we're looking at here?
2:36PM	24	A. That is the car driven by Mr. Fishburne that day.
2 · 3 6 P M	25	O. This red car right up here?

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12:37 PM **10**

12:37 P M

12:37 PM

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- 12:37 PM **25**

- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** Okay. And who is this getting ready to open the door to that car?
- A. That is myself.

MR. SCHOEN: Okay. Let's play it a little more.

(Video resumed.)

MR. SCHOEN: All right. Pause right there.
(Video paused.)

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. What are you doing here?
- A. Basically patting him down, because there was a -- an odor of marijuana present in that vehicle, so --
- Q. Okay. Go ahead.
- A. Once I pulled him out, I just patted him down, checked his pockets real fast, make sure there's no weapons or narcotics.
- **Q.** Why did you -- why were you searching his vehicle in the first place?
- A. Due to the odor of marijuana present.
- **Q.** Okay. So he pulls up to the traffic checkpoint. What happens?
- A. He rolls his window down about two, three inches, where I can just barely make out the top of his head. He wasn't hostile, but he did have a small attitude, just didn't want to be there.
- Q. Okay. And what did -- what did you detect when that

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12:38 P M

window went down just a little bit?

- A. I could smell the odor of marijuana, and that's when I asked him to pull off to the side of the road.
- Q. Had you ever met Mr. Fishburne before this particular day?
- A. This is the first encounter.
- Q. Do you recognize Mr. Fishburne in the courtroom?
- A. I do.
- **Q.** And can you point him out?
- A. (Indicating.)
- **Q.** And can you describe what he's wearing, where he's sitting?
- A. Blue button up shirt with gold glasses.

MR. SCHOEN: Let the record reflect that the witness has correctly identified the Defendant, Quentin John Fishburne.

THE COURT: Sure.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. What did Mr. Fishburne say to you when you asked him to pull over and -- so you could search his car?
- A. He -- the only thing I can remember is, "If you find anything in the car, it's not mine."
- Q. He said, "If you find anything in this car, it's not mine." What did that make you think?
- A. I mean, just like anybody else, that pretty much screams guilt, that I'm going to find something in that car.

MR. SCHOEN: All right. Let's watch a little more of

this video. 1 12:38 P M 2 (Video resumed.) 12:40 P M 3 MR. SCHOEN: All right. Stop. 12:40 P M 4 (Video paused.) 12:40 PM 5 BY MR. SCHOEN: 6 What's in your hand? Q. 12:40 PM It's a black handgun that I found under the driver's seat. 7 Α. 12:40 PM Found under the driver's seat of this vehicle right here? 8 Ο. 12:40 PM 9 Α. Yep. 12:40 PM 10 what are you doing with the gun right there? Q. 12:40 P M 11 I'm clearing the weapon to make sure there's no ammunition Α. 12:40 PM in the chamber. 12 12:40 P M 13 Okay. Are you wearing gloves when you do this? Q. 12:40 PM 14 I am not. Α. 12:40 PM 15 Why weren't you wearing gloves? Okay. 12:40 PM Q. 16 This particular day, I was in a spare car. You could see 12:40 PM It was the Crown Vic parked on the left side. I didn't 17 it. 12:40 PM 18 have all my gear with me, so I didn't have a pair of gloves 12:40 P M 19 present. 12:40 PM 20 when you're starting to search his car, did you expect to 12:40 PM 21 find a gun? 12:40 P M 22 I did not expect to find a gun. 12:40 P M Α. 23 Q. So what is it that you're doing with that gun in your 12:41 P M 24 hands? 12:41 P M

Like I said, I'm clearing it to make sure it's clear of

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12:41 P M

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12:42 P M

1	ammunition so it won't go off on me or anybody else, and then I
2	actually run the serial number to make sure the weapon is
3	clear, not stolen.
4	Q. Okay. And what is the what was the status of the
5	weapon as far as being loaded?
6	A. It was loaded.
7	Q. Was it chambered?
8	A. I don't recall that, but it was
9	Q. Loaded?
10	A. Yes, it was loaded.
11	Q. And how about whether or not it was reported stolen? Had
12	the gun been reported stolen?
13	A. It was clear. It was not reported stolen at that time.
14	MR. SCHOEN: Court's indulgence for just one moment.
15	(Pause.)
16	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, permission to approach about
17	what has previously been marked as Government's Exhibit 6?
18	THE COURT: Sure.
19	BY MR. SCHOEN:
20	Q. Can you identify what I've just handed you?
21	A. I can. It's the same weapon I'm holding in the screen.
22	Q. And how do you know that that is the same weapon that
23	you're holding in the screen?
24	A. Based off serial numbers.
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Do you have your report with you?

2:42PM	1	A. I do not.
2:42 P M	2	MR. SCHOEN: Can I Your Honor, I'd request
2:42PM	3	permission to approach and hand Officer Duboise a portion of
2:42PM	4	his report from that day.
2:42PM	5	THE COURT: Sure.
2:42PM	6	BY MR. SCHOEN:
2:42PM	7	Q. What have I just handed you, Officer Duboise?
2:43PM	8	A. This is the incident report typed by myself.
2:43PM	9	Q. Does that why don't you take minute to review that
2:43PM	10	report. Does the serial number for the gun you found appear in
2:43PM	11	that report?
2:43PM	12	A. Yes, sir.
2:43PM	13	Q. And what's that serial number for us?
2:43PM	14	A. It's H, hotel; S, Sierra; R, Romeo, 7417.
2:43PM	15	Q. HSR7417, you said?
2:43PM	16	A. Yes, sir.
2:43PM	17	Q. Can you give that firearm a look and tell us what the
2:43PM	18	serial number on that is?
2:43PM	19	A. It's going to be the same serial number, HSR7417.
2:43PM	20	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, at this point the Government
2:43PM	21	would move Exhibit 6 into evidence.
2:43PM	22	MR. SHAHID: Subject to my prior objection, Your
2:43PM	23	Honor.
2:43PM	24	THE COURT: Sure. In evidence.
2:44PM	25	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach with Government's

L 2 : 4 4 P M	1	Exhibit 7?
L 2 : 4 4 P M	2	THE COURT: Sure. No problem.
L2:44PM	3	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to retrieve and publish
L2:44PM	4	Government's 6?
L 2 : 4 4 P M	5	THE COURT: Sure.
L 2 : 4 4 P M	6	MR. SCHOEN: Give that a look while I'm
L2:44PM	7	THE WITNESS: All right.
L2:44PM	8	A JUROR: Hold it down a little lower.
L 2 : 4 4 P M	9	BY MR. SCHOEN:
L 2 : 4 5 P M	10	Q. Can you identify Government's Exhibit 7?
L 2 : 4 5 P M	11	A. I can.
L 2 : 4 5 P M	12	Q. What is Government's Exhibit 7?
L 2 : 4 5 P M	13	A. This is the evidence bag with my handwriting on it with
L 2 : 4 5 P M	14	seven rounds of .40 caliber ammunition inside.
L2:45PM	15	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, the Government would move
L2:45PM	16	Exhibit 7 into evidence.
L 2 : 4 5 P M	17	MR. SHAHID: Subject to my objection.
L2:45PM	18	THE COURT: Sure. In evidence.
L 2 : 4 5 P M	19	BY MR. SCHOEN:
L 2 : 4 5 P M	20	Q. Can you tell us, that .40 caliber ammunition, can you fire
L2:45PM	21	that .40 caliber ammunition through that gun right there?
L 2 : 4 5 P M	22	A. Yes, sir.
L2:45PM	23	Q. So Government's Exhibit 7 is ammunition that is of a
L2:45PM	24	proper caliber that can be fired through Government's Exhibit
L2:45PM	25	6?

L 2 : 4 5 P M	1	A. Yes, sir.
L2:45PM	2	Q. Who took the car?
L 2 : 4 5 P M	3	A. I believe a family member showed up. At that time I was
L2:45PM	4	taking Mr. Fishburne to the jail, so I'm not positive who took
L 2 : 4 5 P M	5	the car.
L2:46PM	6	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach and publish
L2:46PM	7	evidence?
L 2 : 4 6 P M	8	THE COURT: Sure.
L2:46PM	9	(Pause.)
L2:46PM	10	MR. SCHOEN: Brief indulgence, Your Honor.
L2:46PM	11	THE COURT: Sure.
L2:46PM	12	MR. SCHOEN: Thank you, Corporal Duboise. I don't
L2:46PM	13	have any other questions for you at this time. Please answer
L2:46PM	14	any questions from opposing counsel.
L2:46PM	15	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
L 2 : 4 7 P M	16	MR. SHAHID: Judge, you want to take a break now?
L 2 : 4 7 P M	17	THE COURT: Just wait until after your
L2:47PM	18	cross-examination.
L2:47PM	19	MR. SHAHID: I'm sorry?
L2:47PM	20	THE COURT: I'll just wait until after your
L2:47PM	21	cross-examination, and then we'll go to lunch.
L2:47PM	22	MR. SHAHID: I'm still not
L2:47PM	23	THE COURT: I'll just wait until after your
L2:47PM	24	cross-examination, and then we'll go to lunch.
L2:47PM	25	MR. SHAHID: Thank you, Judge.

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2:47PM	1	THE COURT: You're welcome.
2:47 P M	2	MR. SHAHID: The batteries in one of my hearing aids
2:47 P M	3	died, so I apologize. It happens every now and then. That's
2:47PM	4	why I ask these witnesses to make sure they talk into the
2:47PM	5	microphone here.
2:47PM	6	THE COURT: No problem. No problem.
2:47PM	7	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2:47PM	8	BY MR. SHAHID:
2:47PM	9	Q. Officer Duboise, I'm Peter Shahid, and I represent
2:47PM	10	Mr. Fishburne. I'm going to ask you some questions about this
2:47PM	11	traffic stop.
2:47PM	12	A. Yes, sir.
2:47PM	13	MR. SHAHID: So if I can pull up the Judge, I can
2:48PM	14	do this one of two ways. I can use my own computer on
2:48PM	15	replaying these tapes, or I could ask the Government to help me
2:48PM	16	with that, whatever is easier for them. I don't mind.
2:48PM	17	THE COURT: Go ahead. She's already got it queued
2:48PM	18	up.
2:48PM	19	PARALEGAL: I just need to know what number.
2:48PM	20	COURTROOM DEPUTY: She's got it uploaded.
2:48PM	21	MS. HENDERSON: She just needs the numbers. She has
2:48PM	22	them. She just needs to know what number.
2:48PM	23	MR. SHAHID: Oh, 4. Sorry.
2:48PM	24	THE COURT: You want to pull up Exhibit 4?
2:48PM	25	MR. SHAHID: Yes, sir.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. There we go. 12:48 P M 2 (Video played.) 12:48 P M If you could just stop to right there 3 MR. SHAHID: 12:48 P M 4 for one second. 12:49 P M (Video paused.) 5 12:49 P M 6 BY MR. SHAHID: 12:49 P M 7 Officer, you see the license tag of that car? Q. 12:49 P M 8 Α. Yes, sir. 12:49 P M 9 Okay. And right to the very left of that, seems to be an Q. 12:49 P M item on the car or items on the car? 10 12:49 P M 11 Yes, sir. Α. 12:49 P M And are those items the driver's license? 12 Q. 12:49 P M 13 It appears so. Maybe a registration or insurance card. Α. 12:49 P M 14 So when you encounter somebody at this checkpoint, the Q. 12:49 P M 15 purpose of that is to verify they have a valid driver's 12:49 P M license? 16 12:49 P M 17 Α. Correct. 12:49 P M 18 That they have proper insurance? Q. 12:49 P M 19 Correct. Α. 12:49 P M 20 And proper registration for the car? Q. 12:49 P M 21 Correct. Α. 12:49 P M 22 So at some point in time, you had the Camaro pull over to 12:49 P M Q. 23 the side of the road; is that correct? 12:49 P M 24 Yes, sir. Α. 12:49 P M 25 And prior to having the car pull over to the side of the 12:49 P M Q.

road, you had testified about the initial encounter with Mr. Fishburne at the checkpoint?

A. Yes, sir.

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12:50 P M

- **Q.** And you had asked at that point for his driver's license, registration, and insurance information; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So at that point the information -- the items he gave you at the initial encounter, he had the proper driver's license, insurance card, and registration; is that correct?
- A. I'm not sure if he had everything, but there is paperwork on the trunk, yes.
- **Q.** Officer, is there any reason to believe that information he gave you at that point was incorrect or incomplete?
- A. No, sir.
- **Q.** That's a "no," correct?
- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. All right. And the purpose of the checkpoint as I understand, sir, is to do just that, is to check those items. If those things clear, the driver is supposed to be let go and released?
- A. Unless there's a deep smell of -- odor of marijuana.
- Q. Well, back to my question to you. By the way, are you chewing gum up there? Can you hear me okay, Officer?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** All right. So let me make sure I got all this correct.
- 12:51PM 24 12:51PM 25

That there's no information that you possess on March 31st that -- at the point of initial contact, his driver's license, insurance, or registration were all intact?

- A. I'm not sure at that time. He was detained for the odor of marijuana, and then his license was ran afterwards.
- Q. Let me just go through this encounter with you initially.
- A. Uh-huh.

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12:52 P M

12:52 P M

- Q. You don't have your body camera working --
- A. Correct.
- Q. -- is that correct? And I think what you told this jury earlier that all you had to do was sort of look down and see if a red light came on?
- A. Yes, sir.
- **Q.** And you didn't do that?
- A. I'm wearing a safety vest in the picture.
- Q. I'm asking you, sir, did you check to see if the red light came on?
- A. I'm not sure.
- Q. You're not sure?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Now, part of the policy with the Walterboro Police Department is for you to activate your body camera when you have an encounter with the public?
- A. Sure, yes, sir.
- Q. And part of that policy is also to include when you're

doing traffic stops like you're doing right now?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. So when I'm asking you these questions about whether or not Mr. Fishburne or any driver when you have that encounter properly produced a driver's license and insurance, registration, one way of verifying that is if your camera was operating properly?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And all you had to do was look down and see if the red light came on or off; is that correct?
- A. Sure, correct.
- Q. And you tell the jury today that the reason we don't have that piece of information or that video or that evidence is because you didn't bother to look and see if that red light was on or off?
- A. We do have video, but it's just not my video.
- Q. It's not yours --
- A. Correct.
- **Q.** -- is that right? Because this video that we're looking at right now came from another officer?
- A. Yes, sir, but I'm present in that video.
- Q. But this does not capture, Officer, the initial encounter you had with Mr. Fishburne; is that correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Because you asked him to pull over to the side of the

1 road? 12:53PM 2 Correct. Α. 12:53 P M So at the initial encounter when you were engaging in the 3 Q. 12:53 P M 4 conversation with him, you would have been able to pick up his 12:53 P M 5 responses? 12:53 P M 6 Sure, yes, sir. 12:53 P M 7 And that's something the jury could have heard today if Q. 12:53 P M you had bothered to look and make sure your camera was working 8 12:53 P M 9 or not working? 12:53 P M 10 Yes, sir. Α. 12:53 P M 11 And that may have been evidence helpful to him; is that Q. 12:53 P M correct? 12 12:53 P M 13 Sure, correct. Α. 12:53 P M 14 But you didn't take the time to check and see if your Q. 12:53 P M 15 camera was working properly? 12:53 P M 16 Yes, sir. Α. 12:53 P M Now, at the end of this encounter with 17 Okay. 12:53 P M 18 Mr. Fishburne, I think you testified earlier that the car was 12:53 P M released back to a family member; is that right? 19 12:53PM 20 Yes, sir. Like I said, I wasn't present when the car was 12:53 P M 21 released. 12:53 P M 22 And you did a search of the car? Q. 12:53 P M 23 Α. Yes, sir. 12:53 P M 24 And that's when you found this firearm? Q. 12:54 P M

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Α.

12:54 P M

Yes, sir.

- And the search of the firearm -- the location of the 1 Q. 12:54 P M 2 firearm was underneath the seat? 12:54 P M 3 Yes, sir, right where you adjust the seat, under the seat. Α. 12:54 P M 4 So it wasn't clearly visible? Q. 12:54 P M You had to look for it. 5 Α. 12:54 P M You had to look for it? 6 Q. 12:54 P M 7 Yes, sir. Α. 12:54 P M 8 And you spent some time doing that? Q. 12:54 P M 9 I did. Α. 12:54 P M And I think at a prior testimony that you gave this 10 Q. Okay. 12:54 P M 11 morning on direct examination, you were not wearing any gloves? 12:54 P M 12 Α. Correct. 12:54 P M 13 Now, if we run the tape a little bit further, we will see Q. 12:54 P M 14 that there is Sergeant Cook and another officer on the scene; 12:54 P M 15 is that right? 12:54 P M
 - A. Yes, sir.

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12:54 P M

- **Q.** All right. And did you ask them if they had any gloves you could wear?
- A. I didn't.
- Q. Now, as you were going through this checkpoint, Officer, you know you're going to be encountering other individuals; is that correct?
- A. Sure, yes, sir.
- Q. And you're going to be asking them for their driver's license, insurance, or registration card. You're going to have

- 1 12:55PM 2 12:55PM 3 12:55PM 4 12:55PM 5 12:55PM 6 12:55PM 7 12:55PM 8 12:55PM 9 12:55PM 10 12:55PM 11 12:55PM 12 12:55PM 13 12:55PM 14 12:55PM 15 12:55PM 16 12:55PM 17 12:55PM 18 12:55PM 19 12:55PM 20 12:55PM 21 12:55PM 22 12:55PM 23 12:55PM
- a hand-to-hand contact with these folks?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you didn't see reason at that point to have on gloves either; did you?
- A. It's not per policy that we wear gloves.
- Q. I didn't ask you if it's policy or not, Officer. I'm asking you, you didn't see the need as you were having encounters with these other drivers or motorists whether or not to have on gloves as you're exchanging their information?
- A. No, sir, I don't see the need.
- Q. All right. Now, did you take custody of this firearm?
- A. I did.
- Q. Did you turn it over to evidence?
- A. I did.
- **Q.** And at any point in time, Officer, did you ask for this firearm to be checked for fingerprints?
- A. I did not.
- **Q.** And so today as we're standing -- having this hearing today in court, this trial in court today, there's no fingerprint evidence off this firearm; is there?
- A. No, sir.

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12:55PM

Q. And that was an opportunity for you to preserve the evidence in such a way so that if, in fact, possession of the firearm came into question, that's one way of determining possession of the firearm, by fingerprints; is that correct?

12:55PM	1	A. Yes, sir.
12:55PM	2	Q. So that doesn't exist for us either; does it?
12:56PM	3	A. No, sir. At the time I didn't have the necessary need to
12:56PM	4	send it for fingerprinting.
12:56PM	5	Q. I'm sorry?
12:56PM	6	A. I didn't have the necessary need to send it off for
12:56PM	7	fingerprinting.
12:56PM	8	Q. That's based on your assumption; isn't it, Officer?
12:56PM	9	A. Yes, sir.
12:56PM	10	Q. That's something for the jury to decide, not for you?
12:56PM	11	A. Sure.
12:56PM	12	Q. Now, when you earlier in the video, we see that
12:56PM	13	you're
12:56PM	14	MR. SHAHID: If you could just play this a little bit
12:56PM	15	longer.
12:56PM	16	PARALEGAL: Do you want me to back it up or keep
12:56PM	17	playing?
12:56PM	18	MR. SHAHID: I just want him coming out of the car.
12:56PM	19	(Video resumed.)
	20	PARALEGAL: It's playing.
12:56PM	21	MR. SHAHID: Do you need this or
12:56PM	22	MS. HENDERSON: No.
12:57PM	23	MR. SHAHID: You just scan it forward. That's all
12:57PM	24	I'm asking her. Just can you stop stop it right there.
12:57PM	25	(Video paused.)

1 BY MR. SHAHID: 12:57 P M 2 So you're doing a pat-down of Mr. Fishburne; is that Q. 12:57 P M 3 correct? 12:57 P M 4 Yes, sir. Α. 12:57 P M And nothing is found on him when you do that pat-down? 5 0. 12:57 P M 6 At that time nothing was found. Α. 12:57 P M 7 And so he's -- as we play the rest of the video, he walks Q. 12:57 P M back to the back of the car and appears to be on the telephone; 8 12:57 P M 9 is that right? 12:57 P M 10 Yes, sir. Α. 12:57 P M 11 when you did the search of the car, Officer, did you find Q. 12:57 P M any marijuana residue inside the car? 12 12:57 P M I don't recall on the residue, but there was no actual 13 12:57 P M 14 marijuana found inside the car. 12:57 P M 15 There was no marijuana found inside the car. It was found 12:57 P M Q. 16 on him; wasn't it? 12:57 P M 17 Correct. Α. 12:57 P M 18 Now, let me just go back a little bit. Q. All right. 12:57 P M reason that you had him pull over from your testimony is, from 19 12:57 P M 20 what you said, you could smell marijuana coming out of the car; 12:57 P M 21 is that correct? 12:57 P M Yes, sir. 22 Α. 12:57 P M 23 Q. All right. And so there was no evidence of any marijuana 12:57 P M 24 being burnt in the car? 12:57 P M

I don't recall that.

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12:58 P M

1 Q. well, if there was, would you have searched and looked for 12:58 P M 2 it? 12:58 P M 3 Sure. Α. 12:58 P M 4 wouldn't that have been evidence, Officer --Q. 12:58 P M 5 Α. Sure. 12:58 P M -- of simple possession of marijuana if there was burnt 6 Q. 12:58 P M marijuana in the car? 7 12:58 P M 8 Burnt marijuana as in ashes? 12:58 P M 9 Ashes, residue. Q. 12:58 P M I don't collect ashes, no, sir. 10 Α. 12:58 P M 11 And you didn't check for that; did you? Q. 12:58 P M 12 Α. No, sir. 12:58 P M And if you were smelling marijuana coming out of the car, 13 Q. 12:58 P M 14 that would have supported your contention that there was 12:58 P M 15 marijuana coming out of the car? 12:58 P M Yes, sir. He was present in said car, which --16 Α. 12:58 P M He was in the car. I understand that. 17 Q. 12:58 P M 18 Yes, sir. Α. 12:58 P M But there's nothing else to show residue inside the car --19 Q. 12:58PM 20 Α. Yes, sir. 12:58 P M 21 -- that indicated something was being smoked or used? Q. 12:58 P M 22 The marijuana was present on his person. He was inside Α. 12:58 P M 23 the car. 12:58 P M

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12:58 P M

12:58 P M

Q.

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On his person?

Yes, sir.

12:58PM	1	Q. And that was found in the crotch of his pants, as I
12:58PM	2	understand it; is that correct?
12:58PM	3	A. Yes, sir.
12:58PM	4	Q. And it wasn't found immediately when you did the pat-down
12:58PM	5	of him; was it?
12:59PM	6	A. No, sir.
12:59PM	7	Q. Even though in your report that you prepared indicated
12:59PM	8	that it was found as part of the pat-down, isn't that correct?
12:59PM	9	MR. SCHOEN: Objection. Misstates the evidence.
12:59PM	10	THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection. You can use
12:59PM	11	the report. Let him read it.
12:59PM	12	MR. SHAHID: I can cross-examine him on that
12:59PM	13	question, Judge, on that issue.
12:59PM	14	THE COURT: Well, if you give him the report, yeah.
12:59PM	15	MR. SHAHID: Sir?
12:59PM	16	THE COURT: If you give him the report.
12:59PM	17	MR. SHAHID: I intend to.
12:59PM	18	THE COURT: Okay. Sure.
12:59PM	19	BY MR. SHAHID:
12:59PM	20	Q. Is that correct, Officer?
12:59PM	21	A. I didn't state it was found during the traffic stop, no.
12:59PM	22	Q. I want to hand to you
12:59PM	23	MR. SHAHID: Get this marked for identification.
12:59PM	24	THE COURT: What number is that?
12:59PM	25	MR. SHAHID: 1 or 2?

COURTROOM DEPUTY: 1 This is 2. 12:59PM 2 **THE COURT:** 2 for identification only at this time. 12:59PM MR. SHAHID: You want to put the "2" on there? 3 12:59PM 4 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes. 1:00PM BY MR. SHAHID: 5 1:00PM I'm going to hand you, Officer, what's been marked for 6 1:00PM identification as Defendant's Exhibit Number 2. 7 1:00PM 8 All right. Α. 1:00PM Is that a copy of the same thing that was previously shown 9 Q. 1:00PM to you by the Government, of your report? 10 1:00PM 11 Α. Yes, sir, it's a --1:00PM And don't you have written in there, Officer, that after 12 Q. 1:00PM you exited the vehicle, you performed a search of the -- exited 13 1:01PM 14 the vehicle, and his person was searched, and he had a small 1:01PM 15 bag of marijuana inside his pants? 1:01PM I didn't say "and". There's a period. "His person was 16 1:01PM searched," period. "He had a small bag of marijuana." 17 1:01PM 18 "He exited the vehicle, and his person was searched. 1:01PM 19 had a small bag of marijuana inside his pants leg, crotch;" is 1:01PM 20 that correct? 1:01PM 21 Yes, sir. Α. 1:01PM 22 And then the next entry is, "A search was also done of the 1:01PM Q. vehicle to find a Smith & Wesson firearm?" 23 1:01PM 24 Yes, sir. Α. 1:01PM 25 So in the chronology of events as you're reporting on 1:01PM Q.

there, you're reporting that the car pulled over, he exited the vehicle, you did a pat-down, found the marijuana, then you searched the car and found a gun in the way that report is written?

- A. It could be perceived that way, yes, sir.
- Q. I'm sorry?
- A. It can be perceived that way, yes, sir.
- **Q.** I'm not asking perception, Officer. I am asking that is written in your report?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Clearly, Officer, that's not what happened, because we clearly see on the video that he's returned to the back of the car.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And he's free -- I mean not free, but he's out there while you and Officer -- Sergeant Cook are searching the car?
- A. Sure, yes, sir.
- Q. Now, Officer Duboise, to do a checkpoint, you've got to go through some procedures of having that done; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir, I don't handle that. Supervisors do.
- Q. And that report that was shown to you as -- for identification Number 2, that is the only report that was prepared by you in preparation for this checkpoint?
- A. Afterwards, yes.
- Q. Okay. And there's no indication at all whether or not
- 6 1:01PM 7 1:01PM 8 1:01PM 9 1 : 0 2 P M 10 1:02PM 11 1 : 0 2 P M 12 1:02PM 13 1:02PM 14 1:02PM 15 1:02PM 16 1:02PM 17 1:02PM 18 1:02PM 19 1:02PM 20 1:02PM 21 1:02PM 22 1:03PM 23 1:03PM 24 1:03PM 25 1:03PM

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1:04 P M

y'all followed the proper procedure --

MR. SCHOEN: Objection, Your Honor. This is totally irrelevant.

THE COURT: What is it to make more or less likely in this case?

MR. SHAHID: I think, Judge, it goes to the information of what he followed or didn't follow in preparation, because he's -- his testimony is about his encounter this -- with the Defendant and what took place along those lines, so what happened beforehand I think is relevant for the jury to understand and be aware of.

THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. SHAHID: Thank you.

BY MR. SHAHID:

- **Q.** Now, in order to do a checkpoint, Officer, you've got to follow certain process and procedures; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir. I don't set up the checkpoints.
- Q. I'm sorry?
- A. I don't set up the checkpoints, but yes.
- **Q.** But there is a proper procedure and policy that is in place for that to occur; is that correct?
- A. For supervisors, yes.
- **Q.** Are you familiar with that policy and procedure?
- A. I am not, because I'm not a supervisor.
- Q. Were you a sworn officer with the Walterboro Police

Department back when this search took place? 1 1:04PM 2 Yes, sir. Α. 1:04 P M MR. SHAHID: May I have this marked for 3 1:04PM 4 identification Number 3, please? 1:04 P M 5 BY MR. SHAHID: 1:04 P M I'm going to hand you what I've had marked as Defendant's 6 1:04 P M Exhibit Number 3 and ask if you're familiar with that policy? 7 1:04PM 8 Yes, sir. Α. 1:04PM 9 Now this policy is -- deals with checkpoints; is that 1:04PM 10 correct? 1:04 P M Traffic safety checkpoints, yes, sir. 11 Α. 1 : 0 4 P M 12 And does that policy apply to all individuals involved Q. 1:05PM with the Walterboro Police Department? 13 1:05PM 14 Yes, sir. Α. 1:05PM 15 And you were engaged in that process of being involved in 1:05PM Q. that checkpoint; is that right? 16 1:05PM Not setting it up, but I did run the checkpoint, yes, sir. 17 Α. 1:05PM Not in setting it up, but enforcing it? 18 Q. 1:05PM 19 Yes, sir. Α. 1:05PM Being engaged in it; is that correct? 20 Q. 1:05PM 21 Α. Yes, sir. 1:05PM 22 Now the report I asked you to identify earlier has nothing Q. 1:05PM in that report to indicate whether or not that there were 23 1:05PM 24 checkpoint signs posted in compliance with that report; are 1:05PM

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1:05PM

there?

1:05PM	1	A. No, sir.
1:05PM	2	Q. And according to the policy, there are supposed to be
1:05PM	3	signs warning motorists in advance?
1:05PM	4	MR. SCHOEN: Objection, Your Honor.
1:05PM	5	THE COURT: I think I'll sustain the objection now.
1:05PM	6	We're getting way afield of what we're here for.
1:05PM	7	MR. SHAHID: Judge, I think
1:05PM	8	THE COURT: I already ruled. I don't care what you
1:06PM	9	think, okay?
1:06PM	10	MR. SHAHID: Yes, sir. I understand. I'm presuming,
1:06PM	11	Judge, your ruling would prohibit me from asking him any more
1:06PM	12	questions concerning the policy on the checkpoint itself?
1:06PM	13	THE COURT: That's correct.
1:06PM	14	MR. SHAHID: Can I proffer
1:06PM	15	THE COURT: Not now. You can proffer at the proper
1:06PM	16	time, yes.
1:06PM	17	MR. SHAHID: Excuse me. I'm seeing if I have any
1:06PM	18	other questions.
1:06PM	19	THE COURT: No problem.
1:06PM	20	(Pause.)
1:06PM	21	BY MR. SHAHID:
1:06PM	22	Q. Officer Duboise, I think that it already came out in the
1:06PM	23	testimony, but this checkpoint was in effect for about an hour,
1:07PM	24	hour and a half; is that about right?
1:07PM	25	A. Yes, sir, about an hour and a half.

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1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	2	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	3	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	4	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	5	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	6	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	7	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	8	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	9	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	10	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	11	
1	:	0	7	Ρ	М	12	
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- **Q.** And you had encounters with about maybe three or four other people in this process?
- A. There was probably 50, 60 people. I mean, there was steady cars coming through the whole time. I don't have an exact number for you, no.
- **Q.** And maybe three or four that you issued a citation for for various reasons; does that sound about right?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And as soon as you had the encounter with Mr. Fishburne, right after that point is when you ceased using the checkpoint; is that right?
- A. Yes, sir.

MR. SHAHID: Thank you. Nothing further at this time, Judge.

MR. SCHOEN: Brief redirect?

THE COURT: Sure.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. Just wanted to clarify a couple of things. First of all, when you -- when Mr. Fishburne pulled up, what did you smell?
- A. Marijuana.
- **Q.** Do you have experience dealing with marijuana as a law enforcement officer?
- A. I do. It's got a very unique smell.
- Q. And are you confident what you smelled was marijuana?

SO

DUBOISE - RECROSS-EXAMINATION

1:08PM		A. Yes, sir.
1:08PM	2	Q. Did you ultimately find marijuana on Mr. Fishburne's
1:08PM	3	person?
1:08PM	4	A. Yes, sir.
1:08PM	5	Q. Opposing counsel took issue with the way that your report
1:08PM	6	was written. Did you intend the report to be confusing?
1:08PM	7	A. No, sir.
1:08PM	8	Q. Did you intend the report to be misleading?
1:08PM	9	A. No, sir.
1:08PM	10	Q. Did you intend not to turn your body camera on?
1:08PM	11	A. No, sir.
1:08PM	12	MR. SCHOEN: Thank you. No further questions.
1:08PM	13	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
1:08PM	14	BY MR. SHAHID:
1:08PM	15	Q. Officer, you do a report in order to provide a document s
1:08PM	16	that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a
1:08PM	16 17	
		that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a
1:08PM	17	that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a report of what happened; is that correct?
1:08PM	17 18	that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a report of what happened; is that correct? A. Yes, sir, sure.
1:08PM 1:08PM 1:08PM	17 18 19	that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a report of what happened; is that correct? A. Yes, sir, sure. Q. And you want that report to be accurate?
1:08PM 1:08PM 1:08PM 1:08PM	17 18 19 20	that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a report of what happened; is that correct? A. Yes, sir, sure. Q. And you want that report to be accurate? A. Yes, sir.
1:08PM 1:08PM 1:08PM 1:08PM 1:08PM	17 18 19 20 21	that when it comes time to examine what took place, we got a report of what happened; is that correct? A. Yes, sir, sure. Q. And you want that report to be accurate? A. Yes, sir. Q. To the best of your ability; is that correct?

Yes, sir.

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1:08PM

1:08PM	1	MR. SHAHID: Nothing else, Your Honor. Thank you
1:09PM	2	very much.
1:09PM	3	THE COURT: Thank you very much. You're excused.
1:09PM	4	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
1:09PM	5	(Witness excused.)
1:09PM	6	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, you can go to
1:09PM	7	lunch. Don't discuss the case among yourselves. Don't let
1:09PM	8	anybody discuss it with you. We'll come back. We'll start
1:09PM	9	again about 2:30, all right?
	10	(Jury out at 1:09 p.m.)
1:09PM	11	THE COURT: Okay. You want to make your proffer at
1:09PM	12	this time?
1:09PM	13	MR. SHAHID: Judge, I was just going to go back over
1:09PM	14	with him the policy
1:09PM	15	THE COURT: You were going to go do what you did at
1:09PM	16	the suppression hearing?
1:09PM	17	MR. SHAHID: Pretty much.
1:09PM	18	THE COURT: Okay.
1:09PM	19	MR. SHAHID: That would summarize it, yes. Maybe not
1:10 P M	20	to the great detail we did a couple of weeks ago, but something
1:10 P M	21	along those same lines.
1:10 P M	22	THE COURT: But that's not a jury issue. That's my
1:10 P M	23	issue, and I've already decided on it, so that's why I
1:10 P M	24	sustained the objection.
1:10 P M	25	MR. SHAHID: Just making my record, Judge.

1:10 PM	1	THE COURT: That's my story, and I'm sticking to it.
1:10 P M	2	We'll see y'all at 2:30. Thank you.
1:10 P M	3	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, for planning purposes, the
1:10 P M	4	Government has two witnesses left.
1:10 P M	5	THE COURT: All right.
1:10 P M	6	MR. SCHOEN: If we could before the jury comes back
1:10 P M	7	in have a few minutes to discuss with Your Honor the issue with
1:10 P M	8	the letter
1:10 P M	9	THE COURT: Okay.
1:10 P M	10	MR. SCHOEN: I think that would be helpful.
1:10 P M	11	THE COURT: All right. So why don't you come back at
1:10 P M	12	2:15?
1:10 P M	13	MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor.
1:10 P M	14	MR. SHAHID: What time?
1:10 P M	15	THE COURT: 2:15.
1:10 P M	16	MR. SHAHID: I have batteries back in my office. I'm
1:10 P M	17	going to replace my batteries, I promise.
1:10 P M	18	THE COURT: So we'll see y'all at 2:15. The jury
1:10 P M	19	comes back at 2:30.
	20	(Recess from 1:10 p.m. to 2:19 p.m.)
2:19PM	21	THE COURT: Take your seats. Thanks. Okay.
2:19PM	22	Mr. Schoen, you wanted to
2:19PM	23	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, I wanted to propose a
2:19PM	24	potential resolution to the issue regarding this letter. I
2:19PM	25	understand the point Mr. Shahid is making. I think the law is

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fairly clear that I have to be given the opportunity to cross-examine a witness in order for the unavailability to allow that letter to come in. But I don't -- I don't necessarily object to allowing the letter in provided that I'm given the opportunity through the agent to establish the testimony that I would have established had I been given the opportunity to cross-examine her in a similar type of way, and so provided that we can get into the evidence about her recanting the statement and the statements that she made to Special Agent Callahan and that that evidence would be allowed in, and provided the fact that we can go into what it is he confronted her with, which is not just this previous purchase to Quentin Fishburne. It's the fact that she bought yet another gun, and that other gun was found in the presence of somebody who wasn't her and matched another shooting.

I don't think there is any question if she had taken the stand in that bond hearing, I would have absolutely cross-examined her on that. And so I don't -- again, I don't object if we want to bring that letter in. I just have to have a full opportunity to develop the evidence, and quite frankly. Judge, because of the previous rulings, we don't have all of those witnesses here. I have an agent who knows about it, and I think I can offer that evidence as to impeach her statement in the same kind of way I would cross-examine her about it, but that's what I'm willing to propose, and I understand the Court

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2:22PM

could overrule me and let it in on very different terms, but that seems to me to be a fair way to allow Mr. Fishburne -allow this jury to have all this evidence, they evaluate it, and allow us not to have that as a major issue in the case.

THE COURT: Okay. What you say, Mr. Shahid? Any objection to that?

MR. SHAHID: Well, that's sort of what I think is going to be a little bit of a dilemma. This is what I understand happened. So Ms. Ellison appears for this bond hearing in April -- yeah, April of 2018. She presents to Mr. Fishburne's lawyer at the time a notarized statement saying, "The gun is mine, not his," words to that effect. At some point after that, I think Agent Callahan went to go see her at his -- at her mother's house and confronted her with the purported statement and some other information before she was charged as a defendant in this case.

So the Government is willing to stipulate to the admission of that statement if they are allowed to present information about another gun that is not related to Mr. Fishburne. So I'm not sure, first, how that is, in fact, impeaching her. If she was live and in person in that chair, whether or not that would -- is something you could cross-examine her, because she's talking about a gun that she bought in -- this third gun, this Bersa. He's talking about, you know, "You bought this gun for, I guess, illegal purposes,"

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consistent with his conspiracy Indictment. I'm not sure if that lays the foundation for proper cross-examination to get into that gun at all, particularly since it's not associated with my client in any way, and the prejudicial impact of that --

THE COURT: Well, I mean, they've already -- I think Mr. Schoen said in his opening statement we're only dealing here with two guns, and I think somebody may have mentioned the third gun. I don't know.

No, I mentioned a third crime scene, but MR. SCHOEN: not --

> That's right. I'm sorry. THE COURT:

Third crime scene. MR. SHAHID:

THE COURT: So you're in a dilemma.

MR. SHAHID: I just think the statement should come in as it is.

The research we've done says the THE COURT: statement doesn't come in.

> I'm sorry? MR. SHAHID:

THE COURT: The research we've done says the statement doesn't come in.

MR. SHAHID: Does not come in?

THE COURT: Does not come in. Now, if you want to accept the Government's offer, that's fine with me, but absent doing that, I think I've got -- she's unavailable as witness.

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2:25 P M

She's a defendant. She can't be subpoenaed, and if she were subpoenaed, she would take the Fifth Amendment. She told us that here this morning. So she's unavailable as a witness, and if she were available, then the Government has the right under 801(d)(2)(C), (D) or (E), to put in evidence to cross-examine her -- I mean to put in other evidence that shows the untruthfulness of that statement.

So, Mr. Schoen, what you're taking about is letting him put that statement in in his case.

MR. SCHOEN: Yeah, or, I mean --

THE COURT: And then calling Callahan tomorrow.

MR. SCHOEN: I can call him back again or -- I don't want to -- I don't want it to be said that the Government was the one that -- I don't know that it really matters, I mean, who puts it in, but I -- I want it to be very clear on the record that he's the one who wants it in. I don't want to be -- I don't want the Fourth Circuit to come back and say, "You shouldn't have put that in. You weren't allowed to put that in, Government."

THE COURT: So you're going to put that in in your case if you're allowed to do it.

MR. SHAHID: I just want to make this point very clear. The Government is going to be allowed to offer information about her purchase of another firearm, the Bersa firearm, and that Agent Callahan had a conversation with her,

1 2:25 P M 2 2:25 P M 3 2:25 P M 4 2:25 P M 5 2:25 P M 6 2:25 P M 7 2:25 P M 8 2:25 P M 9 2:25 P M 10 2:25 P M 11 2:25 P M 12 2:26PM 13 2:26PM 14 2:26PM 15 2:26PM 16 2:26PM 17 2:26PM 18 2:26PM 19 2:26PM 20 2:26PM 21 2:26PM 22 2:26PM 23 2:26PM 24 2:26PM

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interview with her, and she recanted? I want to be able to get into the details of the conversation that Agent Callahan had with her, and I want to be able to get into the fact -- part of the way that conversation went down, what happened was there was an initial bond hearing, and Mr. Fishburne appears, and we get some notice that Ms. Ellison intends to offer this letter, so Judge Baker gave us three or four days. This agent went and did his digging, and what he found in those days was quite impressive with all of these purchases. Then when she came back, I said, "Judge, please, let's put her on the stand. I have some questions for her," and the Judge wouldn't allow me to do that because she was concerned about the rights of Ms. Ellison as a potential defendant, and so they just had the letter basically read in court, and she said, "I'll take it for what it's worth."

And then Special Agent Callahan went and talked with Ms. Ellison, and what he confronted her with was the total picture. It wasn't just the gun from Mr. Fishburne. He said -- and correct me if I'm wrong. He said, "Listen, I know you've bought three guns, and two of those guns ended up with Quentin Fishburne, and another one of them ended up with somebody else who was being chased by the Walterboro Police Department, and it wasn't you, and I also know that gun -- there's a ballistic link between that gun and a shooting where your husband was a suspect." And at that point after she heard

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2:27 P M

that full litany of, "Here's what I know," it's at that point she says, "Can I recant?"

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHOEN: "I want to tell you the truth."

MR. SHAHID: And --

THE COURT: It's going to be clear on the record if you are allowed to call Agent Callahan that the Bersa has no connection whatsoever with Mr. Fishburne.

MR. SCHOEN: Absolutely. And, Judge, I would even be able -- I'd be willing to say that -- and I think the records suggest that what we have is that we don't think the unknown person who was being pursued was Mr. Fishburne. They believe it was an African-American male, but they don't think it was Mr. Fishburne.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAHID: And one other point I want to make sure that we're clear on: That even though Ms. Ellison was not named as a defendant, because I don't think the Indictment had come out yet, she was a target of the Government's investigation to this case when Agent Callahan confronted her.

THE COURT: You mean at the time of the bond hearing where Magistrate Judge Baker said, "No, we're not going to -- you can't testify. You've got too much at stake"?

MR. SHAHID: Because she may be subjected to federal prosecution.

All right. So essentially Magistrate 1 THE COURT: 2:27 P M 2 Judge Baker took the Fifth Amendment -- told her to take the 2:27 P M Fifth Amendment, I would guess. 3 2:27 P M 4 MR. SHAHID: Well, yes. 2:27 P M 5 THE COURT: Okay. 2:27 P M 6 MR. SHAHID: She saw what was going on. 2:27 P M So she took Magistrate Judge Baker's 7 THE COURT: 2:28 P M advice and didn't testify, and there was no reason -- there was 8 2:28 P M 9 no way for him to cross-examine someone who doesn't testify. 2 : 2 8 P M 10 MR. SHAHID: The dilemma that we're having now is 2:28 P M what Judge Baker recognized in April 2018 potentially. 11 2 · 2 8 P M THE COURT: Okay. So it's your choice. What do you 12 2:28 P M want to do? 13 2:28 P M 14 MR. SHAHID: Can I consult with my client? 2:28 P M 15 THE COURT: Sure. No problem. It's his life, like I 2:28 P M 16 say. 2:28 P M (Pause.) 17 2:29 P M 18 We'll do that, Judge. MR. SHAHID: 2:29 P M 19 Do what? THE COURT: 2:29PM We'll introduce --20 MR. SHAHID: 2:29PM 21 THE COURT: You'll introduce the statement in your 2:29PM 22 case, and then you can call Callahan in reply. 2:29PM Call him back. I don't know from just a 23 MR. SCHOEN: 2:29PM 24 mechanics standpoint how it's going to work. I'm not sure what 2:29PM 25 witness he can get it in through. I can ask Callahan. 2:29PM

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Callahan was at the hearing, so we can put it in through Callahan. In that case, do you want me just to ask him --

THE COURT: Or when Mr. Shahid cross-examines Officer Callahan, he can say, "Didn't she give this statement," and he can move it into evidence through Callahan, and then you can explain it. He doesn't have to recall him. How does that sound?

MR. SHAHID: I think that's good.

MR. SCHOEN: Can I confer with co-counsel real quickly?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause.)

MR. SCHOEN: The one thing we're a little bit worried about, Judge, we don't want the impression given to the jury we're trying to hide this. We're kind of coming forward and saying, "Hey, we'll let you have it." I'm trying to think of the best way to do this in a way that makes sense.

THE COURT: That's the skill of a trial lawyer. I mean it seems to me that if you were to put it in through Agent Callahan, you could thereafter explain, ask him the questions about recantation.

MR. SCHOEN: So as long as the record is clear that that is being done without the defense -- without any objection from the defense, and I don't want -- I don't want to have an appeal where I'm being attacked for putting in the letter.

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2:32 P M

THE COURT: Sure. So what I propose, Mr. Shahid, is when Mr. Schoen calls Agent Callahan, he's going to be -- he will -- he will put in that letter. Okay? That you want in. And then he will be allowed to go ahead and have Officer Callahan testify as to the circumstances of her recantation. Is that okay with you?

MR. SHAHID: So you're going to introduce the letter?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAHID: And I think --

THE COURT: Make it a Court's exhibit. I don't care whose exhibit it is.

MR. SHAHID: We can make it a Court exhibit?

MR. SCHOEN: Sure. That's great.

MR. SHAHID: Judge, I think the record is very clear about this, but prior to -- part of what we heard this morning is she is unavailable. I think for the purposes of all of this, the reason we're going through this exercise is she is a co-defendant. She's been indicted. She's unavailable because of all of --

THE COURT: I found based on the testimony this morning and Mr. Geel and based on the fact that she's still a potential defendant that she is not under -- could not be subpoenaed, and that she is therefore unavailable because she could not be subpoenaed, and if she were subpoenaed, she would take the Fifth Amendment, so she's unavailable.

1 MR. SHAHID: Do you want to go ahead and pre-mark 2:32 P M 2 this now? 2:32 P M 3 THE COURT: We can make it Court's Exhibit 1. TS 2:32 P M 4 that okay? 2:32 P M 5 MR. SCHOEN: Sure. 2:32 P M So that's what y'all want to do; is that 6 THE COURT: 2:32 P M 7 right, Mr. Schoen, Mr. Shahid? 2:32 P M 8 That's -- that's good for me. MR. SHAHID: 2:32 P M 9 And just to make the record clear, I'm MR. SCHOEN: 2 : 3 2 P M 10 not going to run into a hearsay objection or any of those type 2:32 P M 11 objections to the fact that I'm having Special Agent Callahan 2 · 3 2 P M summarize the situation with the Bersa for impeachment 12 2:33PM purposes? Again, we're not offering it against him. 13 2:33PM 14 THE COURT: Just for impeachment of the statement 2:33PM 15 purposes, recantation. 2:33PM MR. SHAHID: And has nothing to do with 16 2:33PM Mr. Fishburne? 17 2:33PM THE COURT: And if you want me to instruct the jury 18 2:33PM 19 at the time that you -- that they mention the Bersa that the 2:33PM Bersa has nothing to do with Mr. Fishburne at all, I'd be glad 20 2:33PM 21 to do that. 2:33PM 22 MR. SHAHID: I think we need that, Judge. 2:33PM 23 THE COURT: Do you need it at the end, or do you need 2:33PM 24 it after this testimony? 2:33PM 25 MR. SCHOEN: It can be done in the charge. We'd ask 2:33PM

1 2:33PM 2 2:33PM 3 2:33PM 4 2:33PM 5 2:33PM 6 2:33PM 7 2:33PM 8 2:33PM 9 2:33PM 10 2:33PM 11 2 · 3 3 P M 12 2:33PM 13 2:34 P M 14 2:34 P M 15 2:34 P M 16 2:34 P M 17 2:34 P M 18 2:34 P M 19 2:34 P M 20 2:34 P M 21 2:34 P M 22 2:34 P M 23 2:34 P M 24 2:34 P M

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2:34 P M

for instruction with that that it can be used to evaluate the credibility of Ms. Ellison.

THE COURT: Right. All right. Okay. Is everybody back, Catina?

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes

THE COURT: Yes, sir?

MR. SHAHID: And, Judge, just for the Court's records, because the copies don't show this, but it appears that that statement was notarized. It has a notary seal on it, so -- and the copies don't reflect that as well.

THE COURT: I think everybody agrees that was a notarized statement.

MR. SHAHID: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So who's your next witness, Mr. Schoen?

MR. SCHOEN: Special Agent Callahan.

THE COURT: Okay. So Special Agent Callahan is going to come up. He's going to testify. You're going to put Court's Exhibit 1 into evidence, and then he's going to be allowed to explain his conversation with the affiant and her circumstances of her recanting that statement. Is that a fair summary?

MR. SHAHID: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I can't hear you when you shake your head from here. Next to you, I could.

MR. SHAHID: I'll back up. I can hear very well now.

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THE COURT: Okay.

Judge, I had subpoenaed several MR. SHAHID: witnesses based on your ruling earlier before our lunch break about -- those witnesses were going to talk about the checkpoint issue. The only other witness who does not fit into that category was the -- who we believe the other occupant of the car in 2014, and we're trying to run him down. We're going to run him down.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll go ahead and finish the Government's case today, and then we'll either -- you can start your case tomorrow morning if you run this person down, and then we can argue and charge tomorrow afterwards. that sound?

MR. SHAHID: And part of my proffer, Judge, would be that I could -- either I could list the names, but there's about nine witnesses who would -- I was going to call in furtherance of my question regarding the checkpoint and information along those lines.

What would they -- how about telling me THE COURT: what does that mean? Someone said they heard the checkpoint was illegal, or what is that?

MR. SHAHID: Well, some of them -- anticipate saying that they did not see the sign about the checkpoint ahead, and I was going to examine some of the law enforcement officers, particularly the Captain Stivender who was initially identified

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2:37 P M

as the person who gave the authorization, and the criminal information officer, Miss Long, concerning how she came up with the name that she was the person who gave the oral authorization as well.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that that's probably -- based on my ruling, I think all of that is irrelevant; is that right? And none of those people testified at the suppression hearing except for the one officer; is that right?

MR. SHAHID: The -- that's correct except Officer

Sweat testified, but Captain Stivender didn't, Miss Long

didn't, and then the other witness -- some of them I've been

able to locate. Some of them I have not been able to locate.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. We'll go from there then, okay? So what we'll do this afternoon is we'll finish up the Government's case. The Government can rest. Then we'll start you first thing in the morning, Mr. Shahid. If you're going to call witnesses, let us know. If you're not going to call any witnesses, let us know too, because we've got to give you the charge and get it all typed up, and I'll need to find out when the jury comes in.

Now, is this a good time -- I guess this is as good a time as any to ask Mr. Fishburne -- have you and Mr. Fishburne talked about whether he wants to testify or not?

MR. SHAHID: We have discussed that, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you made a decision? You

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don't have to do it now. You can do it in the morning. I
don't care. I'm just --

MR. SHAHID: Can I just explain to him what we're talking about, Judge?

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Fishburne, do you understand you have a right testify if you want to?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand you have a constitutional right not to testify if you don't want to?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And you understand that if you chose not to testify, the jury could not think that you were guilty based on the fact that you had exercised your constitutional right not to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And as a matter of fact, this morning in my opening charge, I told the jury that you have no -- you're not -- you don't have the burden of proving any of this, that you are presumed to be innocent, and the Government is required to prove you guilty by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt before a jury could find you guilty. Do you remember me talking about that this morning?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So sooner or later, you have to make a decision on the record whether you want to testify and -- or

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whether you don't want to testify after you talk to your lawyer. So you don't have to do that right now. We can do that later on this afternoon or in the morning, so you think about that, because we're going to need to have that issue resolved, okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Good. Thank you.

MS. HENDERSON: In anticipation of preparing for closing, will we have the charge emailed to us tonight so we can incorporate --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. HENDERSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: You'll have charge with pages and lines so you can tell -- so either side can say, "Judge Norton, on page 16, line 21 is going to tell you this, and that's why it's important."

MS. HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And we looked at -- and the verdict form, I would think Count 1, guilty, not guilty; Count 2 guilty, not guilty; Count 4, whatever, the three counts. Just a simple verdict form. Do you agree with that, Mr. Shahid?

MR. SHAHID: (Nodding head affirmatively.)

THE COURT: Okay. Good.

MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All righty. Anything else?

1 MR. SCHOEN: No, Judge. 2:39 P M 2 THE COURT: All right. Bring them. 2:39PM 3 (Jury in at 2:39 p.m.) 4 THE COURT: Hope everybody had a good lunch. 2:40 PM 5 continue with the testimony in this case. Mr. Schoen, you want 2:40 P M to call your next witness? 6 2:40 P M 7 MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor. The Government calls 2:40 P M 8 Special Agent Bobby Callahan. 2:40 P M 9 **COURTROOM DEPUTY:** Please place your left hand on the 2 · 4 1 P M Bible and raise your right hand and be sworn. 10 2:41 P M 11 (Witness sworn.) 2 · 4 1 P M 12 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you. 2:41 P M 13 BOBBY CALLAHAN, 2:41 P M 14 a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly 2:41 P M sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 15 2:41 P M 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2:41 P M 17 BY MR. SCHOEN: 2:41 P M Good afternoon, Special Agent Callahan. 18 Q. 2:41 PM 19 Good afternoon. 2:41 PM Could you please tell the jury where you work? 20 Q. 2:41PM 21 I am employed with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Α. 2:41PM 22 Firearms, and Explosives, otherwise known as ATF. 2:41 P M 23 Q. How long have you been with ATF? 2:41 P M 24 For 11 years. Α. 2:41 P M 25 And what is your position with ATF? 2:41 P M Q.

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- **A.** I am a Special Agent.
- **Q.** And prior to joining ATF, tell us a little bit about your background.
- A. So in 2007, I graduated from the University of South Carolina with a criminal justice degree. After that, I immediately applied for a position with ATF, and while going through the hiring process for approximately a year and a half, I began working as a contractor at the Passport Center here in Charleston.
- Q. You've spent essentially your entire career with ATF?
- A. Correct.
- **Q.** Can you tell us about what type of specialized training you receive as an ATF agent?
- A. Sure. So at the Academy, which is the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which is in Georgia, we go through a basic criminal investigator training program that teaches you the basics of running criminal investigations, conducting surveillances, interview techniques and those types of things, and then after that, we go to the ATF add-on portion, which is special agent basic training where we then learn about the various laws that we'll be enforcing as ATF agents.
- Q. And what's the totality of the length of that training?
- A. Total, it's about six months altogether.
- Q. And do you live at the facility for those six months?
- A. Yes. You are allowed to leave on some weekends, if you

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choose to do so, but during the week, yes, you're there at the Academy.

- **Q.** And can you tell us about any specialized training you've received since you became a Special Agent?
- A. Sure. We train regularly. We attend various trainings each year. I've attended some firearms trafficking investigations, some asset forfeiture and money laundering trainings, and a lot of firearms-related courses.
- Q. Where do you -- where is your jurisdiction?
- A. So our office particularly, the ATF Charleston field office, we cover the majority of the coastal counties, all the way down south, Beaufort, Jasper, Hampton County, all the way along the coastline up to Georgetown County and inland to Clarendon.
- Q. Where do you do most of your work?
- A. I predominantly work in Colleton County.
- Q. I want to talk to you a little bit about the process that is required when a purchase -- a person purchases a firearm. What, if any, type of license do you need to be in the business of selling firearms?
- A. If you want to be in the business of selling firearms, you're required to obtain a federal firearms license from ATF, and that generally requires -- in a nutshell, you can't be prohibited from possessing firearms. You have to be able to pass a background check and have a premises to conduct the

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business. There's a lot of paperwork that's required to be filled out. That's submitted to ATF. At that point they will review the paperwork, and an industry operations investigator will interview that individual and from that point make a recommendation on whether they should receive their license or not.

- Q. To be clear, that's not required for, you know, me to sell a firearm to one of my friends, right?
- A. No, that is just to be engaged in the business of dealing in firearms.
- Q. Okay. Now, if you are a federal firearms licensed -- if you receive one of these licenses, what requirements do you have to keep up with in order to maintain your license?
- A. So one of those requirements is to have all purchasers fill out the mandatory -- what's called an ATF form 4473 or firearms transaction record that's required to be done every time an individual wants to purchase a firearm.
- Q. What type of things are asked on a 4473 form?
- A. So it starts with general biographical information on the purchaser, such as their name, address, date of birth, place of birth, Social Security number, sex, that type of thing.

And then it asks a series of yes or no questions where the individual has to certify, you know, whether they are prohibited or not from possessing firearms, and they also indicate that they are the actual purchaser of the firearm, and

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after that, they sign the form indicating that their answers are true and correct.

After that's done, the FFL will review their identity document to be certain that they are who they say they are, and then from there, the FFL will conduct a background check on the purchaser to see if they are able to possess the firearm. process is conducted by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, which is abbreviated as NICS, and once they get the purchaser's information, they can either return one of three responses, the first one being a proceed response, which means they can go through with the firearms transaction; a delayed response, which means the firearm cannot be transferred right now because they need to do additional research. However, there's a caveat to that, that if after three business days, the FFL has not received a response from the NICS branch, they could lawfully transfer the firearm. the third response would be a denied response, indicating that they are not allowed to transfer the firearm.

So once the background check is done, that information is recorded on the form, the results of it, and then the firearm information is listed on the form -- make, model, caliber, serial number and the type of firearm -- and then the employee will sign the form as well, and the transaction is complete.

Q. Who is responsible for maintaining a 4473 form?

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- A. The gun store is responsible for keeping those records unless they go out of business or they've had the records for more than 20 years, they can send those records to ATF.
- **Q.** Okay. And where -- if a gun store does go out of business, where are those forms kept?
- A. They're sent to the ATF out-of-business records.
- Q. Which is what?
- A. It's basically a building where they store all of these paper records, and they actually go through the process of making digital images of the records so that the original paper copies can be destroyed.
- Q. Now, I want to talk a little bit about how firearms can be traced. What, if anything, can be done to trace a firearm?
- A. So firearms tracing is the tracking of the movement of a firearm basically from when it was manufactured through the distribution chain to the first retail purchaser, and the way that law enforcement can trace these firearms is through a system called eTrace, which is an online computerized system where when law enforcement recovers a firearm, they can enter the descriptors of the firearm -- make, model, caliber, serial number -- into the eTrace system. That information is then sent to ATF's tracing center, where they can access the manufacturer's records and determine to which wholesaler the firearm went to, and then from there which actual retailer the firearm went to. At that point they'll reach out to the

retailer, or the FFL that I spoke about previously, and they'll 1 2:48 P M 2 request that they provide the purchaser information. 2:48 P M FFL will then look through their ATF form 4473, either manually 3 2:48PM 4 or in the computer, if they keep their records that way, and 2:48 P M 5 they will provide the purchaser's information to the tracing 2:48 P M center, completing the trace. 6 2:49PM There's been a lot of talk about guns being titled to 7 2:49PM 8 particular people or registered to particular people. Are guns 2:49 P M 9 registered to particular individuals? 2:49PM 10 No, there's no requirement, in the state of South Carolina 2:49PM 11 anyway, that firearms be registered. In my experience, when 2:49PM 12 somebody is talking about a gun being registered, they're 2:49PM 13 usually referring to who the purchaser of that firearm was and 2:49PM 14 who it was that actually filled out the paperwork to purchase 2:49PM the firearm. 15 2:49PM 16 2:49 P M 17 2:49PM

So to be clear, so I understand it, what you can tell is who bought the gun from the FFL, not, you know, everything that's happened to the gun since that time?

- when a firearm is traced, it will only show you the first retail purchaser of that firearm. What happens to it after that is not indicated on that paperwork.
- Are you familiar with the Defendant, Quentin John Q. Fishburne?
- Yes. Α.
- And do you see the Defendant in the courtroom today? Q.

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1 Α. I do. 2:50PM 2 Can you -- can you describe him, identify him using Q. 2:50PM clothing or accessories? 3 2:50PM 4 Α. Sure. He's sitting over there behind you wearing a blue 2:50 P M collared button-up shirt, white T-shirt underneath, gold-rimmed 5 2:50 P M 6 glasses. 2:50 P M MR. SCHOEN: Let the record reflect that the witness 7 2:50 P M 8 has accurately identified Mr. Fishburne. 2:50 P M 9 BY MR. SCHOEN: 2 : 5 0 P M Are you familiar with a woman named Renata Shontel 10 2:50 P M 11 Ellison? 2 : 5 0 P M 12 Α. Yes, I am. 2:50 PM Are you aware of what, if any, relationship exists between 13 Q. 2:50PM Mr. Fishburne and Ms. Ellison? 14 2:50 P M 15 I determined that they had been in a relationship since Α. 2:50 PM 2013. 16 2:50 P M What type of relationship? 17 Q. 2:50 P M 18 I would determine it to be an intimate relationship. Α. 2:50 PM 19 And on March 31st of 2018, based on your investigation, Q. 2:50PM 20 were they still in an intimate relationship? 2:50PM 21 I believe so, yes. Α. 2:51 P M There's been a lot of discussion about some different 22 Q. 2:51 P M 23 vehicles in this case. As an ATF agent, do you have the 2:51 P M 24 ability to search records to determine who a vehicle is 2:51 P M 25 registered to? 2:51 P M

- Yes, we do have access to the South Carolina Department of 1 Α. 2:51 P M 2 Motor Vehicles and other state databases to do that. 2:51 P M Are those records public records? 3 Q. 2:51PM 4 Α. They are. 2:51 P M 5 Is the database that you're using publicly available? 0. 2:51 P M At least for us, we're required to have user names 6 Α. 2:51 P M and accounts to access that information. 7 2:51 P M Did you -- were you able to determine who -- who 8 Ο. 2:51 P M 9 the registered owner of a Lincoln sedan bearing -- bearing 2:51 P M 10 registration FLU998 was? 2:51 P M 11 Yes, the listed owner was Kenyetta Fishburne. Α. 2 : 5 1 P M 12 And who based on your investigation is Kenyetta Fishburne? Q. 2:51 P M 13 That would be Mr. Fishburne's spouse. Α. 2:52 P M 14 were you able to determine who the registered owner of a Q. 2:52 P M 15 Camaro bearing registration PFM377 was? 2:52 P M 16 2:52 P M
 - Yes, the listed owner was a Kathy Pinckney. Α.
 - And based on your investigation, who is Kathy Pinckney? Q.
 - That would be Mr. Fishburne's mother. Α.

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- were you able to determine whether any vehicles were Q. registered to Mr. Fishburne?
- The last time that I had checked the South Carolina Α. Department of Motor Vehicles' database, I did not see any vehicles registered to Mr. Fishburne.
- I want to talk a little bit about the various firearms in 0. this case. Are you familiar with a Jimenez firearm that was

2:52PM	1	recovered from Mr. Fishburne on May 2nd, 2014?
2:52PM	2	A. Yes, I am.
2:53PM	3	MR. SHAHID: Your Honor, object to the way the
2:53PM	4	question was formed.
2:53PM	5	MR. SCHOEN: I'm happy to rephrase.
2:53PM	6	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
2:53PM	7	BY MR. SCHOEN:
2:53PM	8	Q. Are you familiar with a Jimenez firearm that was recovered
2:53PM	9	out of a vehicle that Quentin Fishburne was driving on May 2nd,
2:53PM	10	2014?
2:53PM	11	A. Yes, I am.
2:53PM	12	Q. And when was that firearm purchased?
2:53PM	13	A. March 8th of 2013.
2:53PM	14	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, at this time I'd request
2:53PM	15	permission to approach and ask retrieve evidence and present
2:53PM	16	it to the agent?
2:53PM	17	THE COURT: Sure.
2:53PM	18	MR. SCHOEN: I'm approaching the witness with what's
2:53PM	19	previously been marked as Government's Exhibit 9. This has
2:53PM	20	already been admitted into evidence, but it hasn't been
2:53PM	21	published.
2:53PM	22	THE COURT: Okay.
2:53PM	23	MR. SCHOEN: While I'm up here, I'd also like to hand
2:53PM	24	Special Agent Callahan Government's Exhibit 3, which has also
2:54PM	25	been admitted into evidence, and ask him some questions about

1 2:54 P M 2 2:54 P M 3 2:54 P M 4 2:54 P M 5 2:54 P M 6 2:54 P M 7 2:54 P M 8 2:54 P M 9 2 : 5 4 P M 10 2:54 P M 11 2 · 5 4 P M 12 2:54 P M 13 2:54 P M 14 2:54 P M 15 2:54 P M 16 2:54 P M 17 2:54 P M 18 2:55PM 19 2:55PM 20 2:55PM 21 2:55PM 22 2:55PM 23

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these two exhibits.

THE COURT: Sure.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Special Agent Callahan, can you tell us what Government's Q. Exhibit 9 is?
- So Government's Exhibit 9 is the ATF form 4473 that I was describing earlier, and this was a form that was filled out by Renata Ellison, and this transaction occurred on March 8th, 2013 from the Silver Dollar Pawn Shop in Walterboro, and this purchase was of a Jimenez model JA Nine 9 millimeter pistol with serial number 239429.
- Are you aware of what happened to this gun? Q.
- I am. Α.
- what -- where was this gun recovered? Q.
- This gun was recovered by the Colleton County Sheriff's Α. Office on May 2nd, 2014.
- And what happened to it after -- based on your Q. investigation, what happened to it after it was recovered by the Colleton County Sheriff's Department?
- Ultimately on December 23rd of 2014, that Jimenez firearm Α. was returned to Renata Ellison.
- Can you look at Exhibit 3? Are you familiar with Exhibit Q. 3?
- Α. Yes, I am.
- And what is Exhibit 3? Q.

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2:	5 6 P M	18	BY
2:	5 6 P M	19	Q.
2:	5 6 P M	20	Α.
2:	5 6 P M	21	by
2:	57PM	22	201
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2:	57PM	24	nur

2:57 P M

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- A. Exhibit 3 is -- it looks like a receipt of some type from the Colleton County Sheriff's Office indicating that on December 23rd, 2014, Renata Ellison retrieved the Jimenez Arms 9 millimeter pistol from the Sheriff's Office.
- Q. Can you compare the serial number for the Jimenez Arms that's referenced in the 4473 that she filled out with the serial number on that property receipt returning the property to her?
- A. Serial number is the same.
- **O.** The serial numbers match?
- A. Yes.

MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach and retrieve evidence?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach the witness with Government's Exhibit 10 and Government's Exhibit 6?

THE COURT: Sure.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. Special Agent Callahan, what is Government's Exhibit 10?
- A. Government's Exhibit 10 is another ATF form 4473 completed by Renata Ellison. This transaction occurred on September 5th, 2014, and this was at CMH Consulting LLC in Walterboro for a Smith & Wesson model M&P Shield .40 caliber pistol with serial number HSR7417.
- Q. Can you look at the -- or tell us what Government's

Exhibit 6 is? 1 2:57PM 2 Government's Exhibit 6 is a Smith & Wesson M&P Shield .40 2:57PM caliber pistol bearing the serial number HSR7417 with a 3 2:57PM 4 magazine. 2:57PM Does that gun -- does the serial number on that gun match 5 2:57PM the serial number on that form? 6 2:57PM 7 Yes, they're the same. Α. 2:57PM I want you to hold onto the gun for a few minutes. 8 Ο. 2:57PM 9 going to ask you a couple of questions about the gun. Can you 2 : 5 8 P M tell us what -- what caliber is that gun? 10 2:58 P M It's a .40 caliber. 11 Α. 2 · 5 8 P M And as a part of your experience with ATF, do you deal 12 Q. 2:58PM with a lot of firearms? 13 2:58PM 14 Correct. Α. 2:58 P M 15 As part of your experience with ATF, are you trained in 2:58PM Q. using firearms? 16 2:58 P M 17 Yes. Α. 2:58 P M 18 Do you do a lot of shooting? Q. 2:58 P M 19 Α. Yes. 2:58PM Can you tell us, a .40 caliber, among the various calibers 20 Q. 2:58PM 21 that one can fire out of a handgun, common handgun caliber, 2:58PM 22 where does that fall on the spectrum? Small or large or where 2:58PM 23 is it? 2:58PM 24 As far as semiautomatic pistols go, .40 caliber, you're 2:58PM

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2:58PM

trending towards the upper end of the larger calibers as far as

2	:	5	8	P	М	1
2	:	5	8	Ρ	M	2
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2	:	5	8	P	М	4
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2	:	5	8	Ρ	М	6
2	:	5	8	P	М	7
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2	:	5	9	P	М	9
2	:	5	9	P	М	10
2	:	5	9	Ρ	М	11
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2	:	5	9	Ρ	M	22
2	:	5	9	Ρ	М	23

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: 5 9 P M

2:59PM

Q. What kind of caliber handgun are you issued as part of ATF?

A. We're issued 9 millimeters.

semiautomatic pistol.

- **Q.** Is that gun larger or smaller than 9 millimeter?
- A. .40 caliber is larger than a 9 millimeter.
- Q. What affects the recoil --

MR. SHAHID: Objection, Your Honor. It's totally irrelevant to the issue at hand here.

THE COURT: The first part is -- what do you mean, "What affects the recoil?" Get your question out, and then I'll rule on it.

MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- **Q.** What are the various factors in terms of -- what various factors affect how much recoil the gun will have?
- A. Recoil in a firearm is generally determined by a couple of different things. The mass of the firearm. Generally a heavier or larger firearm will have less-felt recoil. The size of the bullet. Generally a larger bullet will generate more recoil, and the speed of the bullet as well. Generally a faster bullet will have more felt recoil.
- **Q.** So as handguns go, is that a large or a small frame handgun?
- A. That is small framed.

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2	:	5	9	Ρ	M	2
2	:	5	9	Ρ	М	3
3	:	0	0	Ρ	М	4
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	5
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	6
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	7
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	8
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	9
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	10
3	:	0	0	Ρ	M	11
3	:	0	0	Ρ	М	12
3	:	0	0	Ρ	М	13
3	:	0	0	Ρ	М	14
3	:	0	0	Ρ	М	15
3	:	0	0	Ρ	М	16
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3	:	0	1	Ρ	М	22
3	:	0	1	Ρ	М	23
3	:	0	1	Ρ	М	24

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3:01PM

- Q. So it has a higher caliber and a smaller frame. How would you expect the recoil on that gun to be?
- A. It would have a decent amount of recoil.
- Q. Special Agent Callahan, are you familiar with a shooting that occurred on November 6th, 2015?
- A. Yes, I am.

MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, at this point I would request permission to approach and to publish to the jury the stipulation that the Government and the defense have reached, Government stipulation -- or Government's Exhibit 14.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCHOEN: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to read you a stipulation that the Government and the defense have reached. This is Government's Exhibit 14.

There was a shooting in Colleton County on November 6th, 2015 involving members or associates of a criminal street gang named the Cowboys in which at least three different firearms were used. .380, .40 caliber and .45 caliber shell casings were recovered from the scene. The three .40 caliber shell casings recovered are Exhibits 11, 12, and 13 in this case.

Quentin Fishburne was convicted of a crime in connection with the shooting. He admitted that he was an associate of the Cowboys, that he was present at the scene, and that he drove another associate of the Cowboys away from the

3:01PM	1	scene of the shooting.
3:01PM	2	Authorities were not able to determine whether
3:01PM	3	or not Mr. Fishburne fired any of the shots on November 6th,
3:01PM	4	2015.
3:01PM	5	Stipulation is signed by the Defendant and his
3:01PM	6	attorney and the attorney for the Government.
3:01PM	7	BY MR. SCHOEN:
3:02PM	8	Q. Special Agent Callahan, do you have the shell casings that
3:02PM	9	are 11, 12 and 13?
3:02PM	10	THE WITNESS: Do I have permission to step down and
3:02PM	11	get those for the
3:02PM	12	THE COURT: Sure.
3:02PM	13	MR. SCHOEN: Thank you.
3:02PM	14	(Pause.)
3:02PM	15	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach the witness with
3:02PM	16	Government's Exhibits 11, 12 and 13?
3:02PM	17	THE COURT: Sure.
3:02PM	18	BY MR. SCHOEN:
3:03PM	19	Q. Special Agent Callahan, can you identify what I've just
3:03PM	20	handed you?
3:03PM	21	A. Yes. These are three .40 caliber spent shell casings that
3:03PM	22	were recovered from a shooting that occurred on November 6th,
3:03PM	23	2015 that was investigated and recovered by the Colleton County
3:03PM	24	Sheriff's Office.
3:03PM	25	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, at this point the Government

1 3:03PM 2 3:03PM 3 3:03PM 4 3:03PM 5 3:03PM 6 3:03PM 7 3:03PM 8 3:03PM 9 3:04PM 10 3:04PM 11 3 : 0 4 P M 12 3:04PM 13 3:04PM 14 3:04PM 15 3:04PM 16 3:04PM 17 3:04PM 18 3:04 P M 19 3:04 P M 20 3:04PM 21 3:04PM 22 3:04PM

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would move Exhibits 11, 12 and 13 into evidence.

THE COURT: Without objection?

MR. SHAHID: Without objection.

THE COURT: Okay. In evidence.

BY MR. SCHOEN:

Q. What is NIBIN?

So NIBIN is an acronym for the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network, and what that is is like fingerprints but for guns. So basically what we can do with that is when law enforcement either recovers shell casings from a crime scene or if they retrieve a gun in evidence, they can test fire that gun, and they can take that test fired shell casing or the shell casings that they recovered from a scene, and they can have those shell casings entered into the NIBIN database, and what that does is it takes basically pictures of the shell casing, specifically of the firing pin and the extractor, because those leave unique marks on the shell casing, and they're identifiable to a particular firearm, much like fingerprints are, and those images are uploaded into the database and can be compared with all other shell casings that have been put into the system and can generate leads for law enforcement indicating that certain shell casings match other shell casings that were recovered at a different time.

Q. Can you tell us whether you requested any NIBIN examination with regard to these shell casings?

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3:05PM	1	A. I did. The I recalled that when Mr. Fishburne was
3:05PM	2	found in possession of the Smith & Wesson .40 caliber pistol,
3:05PM	3	recalled that in reference to the 2015 shooting that was just
3:05PM	4	read to you, there were .40 caliber shell casings recovered
3:05PM	5	from that scene. So I requested that the shell casings from
3:05PM	6	the 2015 shooting were entered into the database to see if they
3:05PM	7	matched particularly with the test fired cartridge from the
3:05PM	8	.40 caliber pistol recovered during the March 31st, 2018
3:05PM	9	traffic stop.
3:05PM	10	Q. Did you request that the pistol be test fired?
3:05PM	11	A. Yes.
3:05PM	12	Q. I want to talk turn a little bit. You talked you
3:05PM	13	mentioned fingerprints. There's been a lot of talk about
3:05PM	14	fingerprints as well. Why didn't you fingerprint the Jimenez

- fingerprints as well. Why didn't you fingerprint the Jimenez Arms gun?
- Well, for the Jimenez, my investigation into this matter didn't -- didn't start back in 2014. That case had been resolved by the time I began looking into it.
- And so where was the gun by the time you were looking into Q. the case?
- That firearm had been returned to Ms. Ellison. Α.
- Have you ever been able to recover that gun? Q.
- I have not been able to, no. Α.
- why didn't you have the Smith & Wesson M&P Shield 0. fingerprinted?

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3:07PM

- with the M&P Shield, I reached out to the walterboro epartment and had requested that it be sent for However, I was informed it had not been ints. d for fingerprints and that it had already been sent N analysis and test fired and handled, so it was not any latent recovery.
- e you ever requested fingerprints -- that guns be inted in any of your cases?
- ave.
- many times?
- ens.
- e you ever gotten a fingerprint off of a gun?
- that I can think of offhand.
- er you took those cases to Charleston County -- those to Charleston County, what, if anything, else did you them?
- e I took them to Charleston County, I was informed by t there was a presumptive lead --

MR. SHAHID: Objection to what someone is telling him rleston County, Your Honor.

MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor goes to his subsequent action. He's going to testify that he took it to SLED.

How about, "As a result of what you heard THE COURT: from Charleston County" --

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3:07PM	1	BY MR. SCHOEN:
3:07PM	2	$oldsymbol{Q}_{oldsymbol{\cdot}}$ As a result of what you heard from Charleston County, what
3:07PM	3	did you do with it?
3:07PM	4	A. I took the firearm and the shell casings to SLED for
3:07PM	5	further analysis.
3:08PM	6	Q. Were you present at a bond hearing for Quentin Fishburne
3:08PM	7	in connection with the alleged possession of the M&P Shield on
3:08PM	8	March 31st, 2018?
3:08PM	9	A. Yes, I was.
3:08PM	10	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, at this time I would request
3:08PM	11	permission to publish Court's Exhibit 1.
3:08PM	12	THE COURT: Okay.
3:08PM	13	MR. SCHOEN: Actually let me ask the agent about this
3:08PM	14	real quick. Permission to approach the agent
3:08PM	15	THE COURT: Sure.
3:08PM	16	MR. SCHOEN: with Court's Exhibit 1?
3:08PM	17	BY MR. SCHOEN:
3:08PM	18	Q. Do you recognize the contents of what I just handed you?
3:08PM	19	A. Yes, I do.
3:08PM	20	Q. How do you recognize it?
3:08PM	21	A. I have seen this letter before, and it was at least
3:08PM	22	part of it was summarized at that bond hearing that you
3:08PM	23	referenced.
3:08PM	24	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to approach, retrieve, and
3:08PM	25	publish to the jury?
	ı	d Control of the Cont

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. SCHOEN: This is Court's Exhibit 1.

"On Saturday, March 31st, 2018, Quentin Fishburne and I, Renata Ellison, were riding together just prior to his arrest. Quentin picked me up from 103 Mincey Street. exited the car and walked around to the passenger's side. I proceeded to the driver's side of the Camaro. Once in the car, I placed my firearm under the driver's seat. Hence we were supposed to have lunch at Golden Corral. However, he received a call from another female. This prompted an argument between he and I. As a result, I drove back to Mincey Street. Still upset about the phone call, I got out the -- and Quentin left. Subsequently I left my firearm under the driver's seat. Quentin was unaware that my firearm was in the car. As follows, I contacted Officer Duboise the next day to retrieve my firearm but was unsuccessful. I explained to Officer Duboise that Quentin was unaware that the firearm was in the car. Officer Duboise said Quentin would have to plead guilty before my firearm could be released." Signed, Renata Ellison.

It is notarized, and the date of the notary --1 3:10PM 2 the date that the notary's certification expires is 3:10PM February 9th, 2028. 3 3:10PM 4 BY MR. SCHOEN: 3:10PM Special Agent Callahan, what, if anything, did you do to 5 3:10PM investigate the claims made in that letter? 6 3:10 P M The first thing I did was check and see if Ms. Ellison had 7 3:10PM purchased any additional firearms, and if she had, what the 8 3:10PM 9 disposition of those firearms was. I wanted to interview her 3:10PM and also conduct the NIBIN activity. 10 3:10PM 11 All right. Let's start with the first part of that. Q. 3 : 1 0 P M 12 What -- how many firearms were you able to determine that 3:11PM Ms. Ellison had purchased? 13 3:11PM 14 I was able to find three different firearms. Α. 3:11PM And what were those firearms? 15 Q. 3:11PM They were a Bersa Ultra Compact 9 millimeter, a Jimenez JA 16 Α. 3:11PM Nine 9 millimeter, and the Smith & Wesson M&P Shield 17 3:11PM 18 .40 caliber. 3:11PM 19 So prior to the gun that Mr. Fishburne was -- found most 3:11PM 20 recently in the vehicle he was driving, there were two other 3:11PM 21 guns that she had purchased? 3:11PM 22 Correct. Α. 3:11PM Now, you mentioned the Jimenez. Is that the same Jimenez 23 Q. 3:11PM 24 that we've been talking about that was found in the vehicle he 3:11PM

was driving on May 2nd, 2014?

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3:11PM

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3	:	1	2	Ρ	M	7
3	:	1	2	Ρ	M	8
3	:	1	2	Ρ	M	9
3	:	1	2	P	M	10
3	:	1	2	P	M	11
3	:	1	2	Ρ	M	12
3	:	1	2	P	M	13
3	:	1	2	P	M	14
3	:	1	2	P	M	15
3	:	1	2	Ρ	M	16
3	:	1	2	Ρ	M	17
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3	:	1	2	P	М	24

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Q. Okay. Tell me about the Bersa.

Yes, it is.

Α.

- A. The Bersa was purchased in December of 2007, and in researching that firearm purchase, I was able to also find out from the Walterboro Police Department that that firearm was recovered by them on November 21st of 2012 during a foot pursuit with an individual. That firearm had been discarded, and they found it in some bushes.
- **Q.** Okay. So the Walterboro police were chasing somebody, and they found the firearm?
- A. Correct.
- **Q.** Were they able to determine who it was that they were chasing?
- A. They did not know for certain who it was that they were chasing after.
- **Q.** Did they have any description of the person?
- A. When I spoke with them, my understanding is that they thought it was a black male.

MR. SHAHID: This is hearsay. He's saying what he talked to somebody about this --

THE COURT: You said did they have a description?

That seemed to be hearsay. That's an out-of-court statement.

MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor, but my understanding regarding our previous stipulation -- can we have a sidebar?

MR. SHAHID: That's fine.

1 THE COURT: Okay. 3:12 P M 2 That's fine. MR. SHAHID: 3:12PM 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 3:12PM 4 BY MR. SCHOEN: 3:12 P M what was the description of the person that had the 5 0. 3:12 P M 6 firearm? 3:12 P M 7 They believed to be a black male. Α. 3:12 P M Now, did they believe it to be Mr. Fishburne? 8 0. 3:12PM 9 No, they did not. Α. 3 : 1 3 P M So an unidentified black male was running with this 10 Q. 3:13PM 11 firearm? 3 · 1 3 P M 12 Α. Correct. 3:13PM It was not Ms. Ellison? 13 Q. 3:13PM 14 Α. Yes. 3:13PM 15 And what, if anything, else were you able to determine 3:13PM Q. about this particular firearm? 16 3:13PM I also was able to find some SLED laboratory reports that 17 3:13PM 18 indicated that that Bersa firearm that Ms. Ellison purchased 3:13PM 19 had been sent to SLED for analysis and was also test fired and 3:13PM a casing entered into NIBIN, and the test fired casing from 20 3:13PM 21 that firearm matched shell casings that were recovered from a 3:13PM 22 2011 shooting that occurred in Walterboro. 3:13PM 23 Q. was Ms. Ellison a suspect in that 2011 shooting? 3:13PM 24 Α. No, she was not. 3:13PM 25 were any relatives of Ms. Ellison a suspect in that 2011 3:13PM Q.

3:13PM	1	shooting?
3:13PM	2	A. Her husband at the time was.
3:13PM	3	Q. Who was her husband?
3:13PM	4	A. Moray Holmes.
3:13PM	5	Q. Where is Moray Holmes today?
3:13PM	6	A. He is deceased.
3:13PM	7	Q. So you indicated that she purchased the Bersa, she
3:14PM	8	purchased the Jimenez, and she purchased the Smith & Wesson?
3:14PM	9	A. Correct.
3:14PM	10	Q. Would it be accurate to say that none of those guns were
3:14PM	11	recovered in her possession?
3:14PM	12	A. They were not.
3:14PM	13	Q. All of those guns were recovered by the police?
3:14PM	14	A. Yes.
3:14PM	15	Q. Are you aware of any other firearms she purchased?
3:14PM	16	A. I am not.
3:14PM	17	Q. Let's talk about the next thing did you to investigate the
3:14 P M	18	claims in those letters, the interview. Tell us about that
3:14PM	19	interview.
3:14PM	20	A. On July 10th of 2018, I went to her residence, or at least
3:14PM	21	what was thought to be her residence. It was the address
3:14PM	22	recorded on her driver's license at the time, where I met with
3:14PM	23	her mother, and through the mother, we were able to coordinate
3:14PM	24	me getting in contact with her, where she agreed to come to the
3:14 P M	25	residence to be interviewed, and at that time I had read her

1 3:14 P M 2 3:14 P M 3 3:14 P M 4 3:15PM 5 3:15PM she had with Mr. Fishburne? 6 3:15PM 7 3:15PM 2013. 8 3:15PM 9 Q. 3:15PM 10 3:15PM 11 Α. 3:15PM a crime that was a felony. 12 3:15PM 13 3:15PM 14 3:15PM 15 activity? 3:15 P M 16 3:15 P M 17 3:15 P M

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her Miranda rights, and she stated that she understood by signing a Miranda form, and I indicated to her that I wanted to ask her about her relationship with Mr. Fishburne and talk to her about the firearms that she had purchased.

- what, if anything, did you learn about the relationship
- She told me that they had been in a relationship since
- what, if anything, did you learn about her -- her -- about what she knew about Mr. Fishburne's background?
- She indicated that she knew that he had been convicted of
- And what, if anything, did she say to you -- or what did you say to her, I guess I should say, about this pattern of
- So I told her that -- I referenced her statement that was read to y'all a little while ago, and I told her that to me it -- her statement did not make sense based on the pattern of activity that I had seen occur, and that she had purchased three firearms, and that all three of those firearms had been recovered in the possession of somebody else, on two occasions Mr. Fishburne, and those people that were in possession of them were in some way in a relationship with her.
- What did she say in response? 0.
- when I confronted her with that information, she asked me Α.

	_	
3:16PM	1	if she could recant her statement that she previously provided.
3:16PM	2	Q. What else did she say?
3:16PM	3	A. She indicated to me that she wanted to provide truthful
3:16PM	4	information to me, but she was fearful that she she didn't
3:16PM	5	want to get in trouble for anything that Mr. Fishburne had
3:16PM	6	done, and she indicated that she wasn't comfortable moving
3:16PM	7	forward without having an attorney. So at that point we
3:16PM	8	concluded the interview.
3:16PM	9	MR. SCHOEN: Beg the Court's indulgence for just a
3:16PM	10	moment.
3:16PM	11	(Pause.)
3:16PM	12	MR. SCHOEN: No further questions at this time.
3:16PM	13	Please answer any questions from opposing counsel.
3:17 P M	14	MR. SHAHID: Do you have Exhibit 10?
3:17 P M	15	THE WITNESS: I have a couple of items up here if
3:17 P M	16	you
3:17 P M	17	MR. SHAHID: I just want number 10.
3:17 P M	18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
3:17 P M	19	BY MR. SHAHID:
3:17 P M	20	Q. Agent Callahan, you and I have previously met and talked;
3:17 P M	21	haven't we?
3:17 P M	22	A. Yes, we have.
3:17 P M	23	Q. So I want to go over with you Government's Exhibit Number
3:17 P M	24	9. This is Number 9, and on the very top of the form of
3:18PM	25	Exhibit Number 9 is where the individual who wishes to purchase
		AI

a firearm from a licensed firearm dealer provides their name, 1 3:18PM 2 and you've got -- blacked out their address but -- their 3:18PM address, correct? 3 3:18PM 4 Yes, that's correct. Α. 3:18PM 5 And city, and some other information about their 0. 3:18PM 6 identifying characteristics, size, weight, things of that 3:18PM 7 nature? 3:18PM That's correct. 8 Α. 3:18PM And date of birth? 9 Ο. 3:18PM 10 Yes. Α. 3:18PM 11 And then on the side here are the questions that are asked Q. 3 : 1 8 P M 12 of that individual, including, "Are you the actual buyer of the 3:18PM gun?" 13 3:18PM That is correct. 14 Α. 3:18PM 15 If they check "No," they can't get the gun? Q. 3:18 P M At that point the transaction should terminate. 16 3:18PM

- And then on -- the other pages of this provides the Q. identifying information like the person's South Carolina driver's license?
- Α. Yes.

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3:19PM

- And information about the driver's license, when it Q. expires?
- Α. Correct.
- And then on the last page, it provides information as to 0. the identity of the firearm, including the serial number?

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- Q. And same thing with Government's Exhibit Number 10. That has that same type of information --
- A. Yes.

Α.

- 0. -- correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct.

That's correct.

- **Q.** Now, in answer to a question by Government, I think you said earlier that there is nothing that prevents anybody from having a private transaction?
- A. The only thing is that you -- you can conduct a private transaction with somebody as long as you don't believe them to be prohibited from possessing firearms or to be a resident of another state.
- **Q.** I can walk down the street, run into somebody who I think has a gun for sale. I can give that person cash. That person can give me the gun?
- A. Sure.
- **Q.** There's no record of that?
- A. No paperwork is required for that individual transaction.
- **Q.** And if you want to go back and trace that transaction, you're not going to be able to do that. There's no paperwork on that?
- A. There -- no. Like I said, the trace will tell you the first original purchaser, and if you wanted to find out more than that, you would have to go and speak to that individual,

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find out what they did with the gun, and follow the chain, so on and so forth.

- Q. And that chain could go down from the manufacturer to the licensed firearm dealer to the purchaser. Then it can go on for whatever our imagination leads us to of how many transactions that can -- can transpire. It could be one. It could be a dozen. It could be a hundred?
- A. That's possible, yes.
- Q. That's all very possible. And the purposes of this form 4473 that we're going over and talking about was to allow you to do your job, which is to trace back a firearm?
- A. That's -- that's a secondary purpose of it. The main purpose is to determine whether the individual that's buying the gun is lawfully allowed to, but, yes, those forms are used to help us complete that firearms trace process.
- **Q.** Trace process. So if for some reason you needed to find out information about a gun for whatever reason that you need to, filling out that form from a licensed firearm dealer creates a record?
- A. Yes.

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3:22PM

- **Q.** Okay. And if I wanted you not to find out that I bought a gun from a licensed firearm dealer, I could do what's called a street transaction?
- A. An individual sale?
- Q. Yeah, an individual sale.

- 1 Α. Sure. 3:22PM 2 Q. Okay. 3:22PM 3 3:22PM 4 3:22PM 5 3:22PM 6 3:22PM 7 3:22PM 8 3:22PM 9 record of it? 3:22PM 10 Α. 3:22PM 11 Q. 3 · 2 2 P M identity, right? 12 3:22PM 13 Correct. Α. 3:22PM 14 Q. 3:22PM 15 That's correct. Α. 3:22 P M 16 Q. 3:22PM 17 Correct. 3:22PM Α. 18 Q. 3:22 P M 19 Correct. Α. 3:22 P M 20 Q. 3:22PM 21 3:23PM 22 Α. 3:23PM 23 3:23PM 24 3:23PM 25 transaction. 3:23PM
 - And so what a person is doing, for lack of a better way of categorizing this, is they are legitimizing the process. They're giving you the opportunity to go back and say, "I'm the true purchaser, and here's the information so that if you need to come run me down, you got my address. You got my driver's license information. You got my date of birth. You got the serial number on the gun." You can do that because there's a Yes, the paperwork does make that process easier for us. And absent that paperwork, you don't have the person's You don't have their driver's license, correct? You don't have their date of birth, correct? And you don't have that serial number? So the right way of doing it is what's shown on Exhibit Number 9 and Number 10, the two forms? It's one way. I wouldn't say it's the right way, because there's other lawful ways to do it, but filling out the paperwork at a gun store is certainly one way to do the

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- Unless I do a personal bill of sale, you're not going to Q. have a record of transaction of that?
- In most cases, no. Α.
- Q. So if I want to hide and try to avoid you making a detection of the trace of that gun, I wouldn't go through that I would make it more difficult for you; wouldn't I? process.
- It would make it more difficult, yes. Α.
- Almost to the point where your investigation would run Ο. cold?
- I couldn't say. It would depend on other factors involved as well.
- And I think you testified earlier that to become a licensed dealer, you got to go through this routine of being checked out and making sure you are qualified to be a licensed dealer, and before I walk out the store -- when I make the purchase, I make the application for the purchase, there's a waiting period as well, that you do a background check for that person, make sure they're okay to have the gun, right?
- It's not waiting period per se. There's no waiting period in South Carolina. What I'd indicated is that if there is a delayed response to the background check, then that will postpone the sale at that time, but if an individual passes a background check right away and there's a proceed response, then the individual can walk out of the gun store right then and there with the gun.

CALLAHAN - CROSS-EXAMINATION

5 3:24 P M 6 3:24 P M 7 3:25 P M 8 3:25 P M 9 3 · 2 5 P M 10 3:25 P M 11 3 · 2 5 P M 12 3:25 P M 13 3:25 P M 14 3:25 P M 15 3:26 P M 16 3:26 P M 17 3:26PM 18 3:26PM 19 3:26PM 20 3:26PM 21 3:26PM 22 3:26PM 23 3:26PM 24 3:26PM

Q.

still?

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3:24 P M

3:24 P M

Q. I mean, you still got to go through the background check? Α. Yes. No matter what the wait is, there's got to be some kind of Q. verification that the person is legitimate? Α. Yes. And there's no question that the firearm that's referenced Q. in Exhibit Number 9, the Jimenez firearm, was returned to Ms. Ellison? Yes, it was returned to her based on the paperwork. And we know from the paperwork information that from Q. the -- the recovery of the gun in May of 2014 through December of 2014, it was in police custody? As far as I've been able to tell. I don't think I've seen any documentation that would show that it was elsewhere. Let me have these other exhibits. Now, so in Exhibit Q. Number --It might be inside the envelope. Α. The shell casings? Which is 11, 12 and 13. These are Q. what you call spent shell casings, right? That's correct. Α. In other words, they've been discharged? Q. Yes. Α.

pick up -- before the spent shell, it's got the bullet in it

All right. And when you load a firearm, you're going to

CALLAHAN - CROSS-EXAMINATION

3:26PM 1 A. Correct.
3:26PM 2 O. And you'

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- Q. And you're going to put it in the magazine, so you're touching it?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And if you're handling the firearm and you're handling the clip, you're touching it?
 - A. Generally, yes.
 - **Q.** And when you're doing that, you can pick up fingerprints from that?
 - A. Sometimes it's possible. Sometimes it's not there.
 - Q. And I think what you testified earlier that by the time you got involved in all of this, one gun was already returned back to Ms. Ellison, and the other gun was spoiled. I think you used the word "spoiled" or "not preserved", I think was the words that you used, to make a determination from your examination of fingerprint analysis; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. When you went to interview Ms. Ellison in 2018, that was April or May of 2018?
 - A. I interviewed her July 10th of 2018.
 - Q. I'm sorry. July 10th, 2018. She voluntarily agreed to meet with you?
 - A. Yes, she did.
 - Q. You identified yourself as a law enforcement officer?
 - A. Yes.

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- 3:28PM **25**

CALLAHAN - CROSS-EXAMINATION

3:28PM	1	Q. And she was there without a lawyer?
3:28PM	2	A. Correct.
3:28 P M	3	Q. And you read her her Miranda rights?
3:28 P M	4	A. I did.
3:28PM	5	Q. Even though she may not have been in custody, you advised
3:28PM	6	her of her Miranda rights?
3:28PM	7	A. That's correct.
3:28PM	8	Q. And at some point in time she wanted to terminate the
3:28 P M	9	conversation without talking to a lawyer?
3:28 P M	10	A. That's correct.
3:28 P M	11	Q. But she did it voluntarily?
3:28 P M	12	A. Yes.
3:28 P M	13	Q. She was not under a subpoena of any sort?
3:28 P M	14	A. No.
3:28 P M	15	Q. Or forced to meet with you?
3:28 P M	16	A. No.
3:29PM	17	MR. SHAHID: Give me just one second.
3:29PM	18	THE COURT: Sure.
3:29PM	19	(Pause.)
3:29PM	20	MR. SHAHID: Thank you. That's all the questions I
3:29PM	21	have.
3:29PM	22	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
3:29PM	23	MR. SCHOEN: Brief redirect?
3:29PM	24	THE COURT: Sure.
3:29PM	25	
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CALLAHAN - REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SCHOEN:

- Q. Mr. Shahid asked you some questions about firearms transactions that are conducted without the background forms. He's calling them street transactions. As he pointed out, there's no way to get those -- no records of those that exist, so is it possible that Ms. Ellison has purchased additional guns?
- A. Yes, it is possible.
- Q. It was suggested that you wouldn't have any way to investigate a private sale. How do you go about investigating -- if you get a gun, and there's -- you find a gun at a crime scene or a gun comes back as a match for a crime scene, how do you go about investigating whether or not -- trying to figure out who has that gun based on these records?
- A. It all goes back to the firearms trace, to that original purchaser and starting there; finding out what they did with the gun, going and talking to the next person, seeing what they did with it, and hopefully it leads us back to the crime scene.
- Q. So just because you don't have a record of every single transaction doesn't prohibit you from following that trail and trying to figure out who purchased the gun?
- A. No, it doesn't.

MR. SCHOEN: Court's indulgence?

THE COURT: Sure.

CALLAHAN - RECROSS-EXAMINATION

3:31PM	1	(Pause.)
3:31 P M	2	MR. SCHOEN: No further questions.
3:31PM	3	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
3:31 P M	4	BY MR. SHAHID:
3:31 P M	5	Q. Did you have an opportunity, Agent Callahan, to interview
3:31 P M	6	the licensed firearm dealers about these transactions?
3:31 P M	7	A. I don't think that I interviewed them per se. I just I
3:31 P M	8	spoke with them in reference to obtaining the records.
3:31 P M	9	Q. But nothing detailed about investigation concerning the
3:31 P M	10	transaction with Ms. Ellison and what transpired between the
3:31PM	11	seller and the buyer of those two particular firearms?
3:31PM	12	A. No, I don't believe so.
3:31PM	13	MR. SHAHID: Okay. Thank you.
3:31PM	14	THE COURT: Thank you, Special Agent.
3:31PM	15	(Witness excused.)
3:32 P M	16	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, the Government calls Chad
3:32 P M	17	Smith.
3:34 P M	18	MS. HENDERSON: Your Honor, we're going to figure out
3:34 P M	19	what's going on.
3:34 P M	20	THE COURT: All right. Why don't you go back to your
3:34 P M	21	jury room while they try to find their witness? It's more
3:34 P M	22	comfortable in there than it is in here.
	23	(Jury out at 3:34 p.m.)
3:35 P M	24	MS. HENDERSON: I think he was in the restroom.
3:35PM	25	THE MARSHAL: They got him.
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3:35PM	1	THE COURT: Okay.
3:35PM	2	MR. SHAHID: Good timing for a mid afternoon break.
3:35PM	3	THE COURT: Why don't we just take five minutes
3:35PM	4	anyway? Just relax. Is this your last witness?
3:35PM	5	MS. HENDERSON: Yes, Your Honor.
3:35PM	6	THE COURT: Then you're going rest, and then we'll
3:35PM	7	quit for the day? All right.
	8	(Recess from 3:35 p.m. to 3:44 p.m.)
3:44PM	9	THE COURT: Take your seat. Thanks. All right. So
3:44PM	10	we have our greatly-relieved witness here?
3:44PM	11	MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor.
3:44PM	12	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Bring them in.
	13	(Jury in at 3:44 p.m.)
3:46PM	14	THE COURT: Yes, sir?
3:46PM	15	MR. SCHOEN: The Government calls Chad Smith.
3:46PM	16	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please stop right here and be
3:46PM	17	sworn for me. Place your left hand on the Bible and raise your
3:46PM	18	right hand.
3:46PM	19	(Witness sworn.)
3:46PM	20	COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you. You may have a seat.
3:47PM	21	CHAD SMITH,
3:47 P M	22	a witness called on behalf of the Government, being first duly
3:47PM	23	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
3:47PM	24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
3:47 P M	25	BY MR. SCHOEN:

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3:48 P M

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- Good afternoon, Mr. Smith. Q.
- Good afternoon. Α.
- Can you please tell the jury where you're employed?
- Α. I'm employed with the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, which is commonly known as SLED.
- What's your position with SLED? 0.
- I'm a forensic scientist in the firearms department at SLED's forensic services laboratory in Columbia.
- How long have you been employed by SLED? Ο.
- It's 11 years and a few months now.
- Can you tell us about your education? Q.
- I attended Clemson University, where I earned a bachelor of science degree in biological sciences.
- what type of training do you need to become a firearms examiner?
- Well, all the training that we do at SLED is supervised and taught in-house. There's a training program that lasts between three to five years. It involves extensive reading and studying. There are multiple examinations and tests given during that time. Also attended various classes and seminars. Later in my training, I helped the other examiners prepare their casework, and at the end of my training period, I received a comprehensive multipart examination which I successfully completed, and then I began to receive my casework.

3:48PM	1	Q. Are you part of any professional associations?
3:48PM	2	A. Yes, sir, I am.
3:48PM	3	Q. What professional association?
3:48PM	4	A. I'm a member of AFTE, A-F-T-E, Association of Firearm and
3:48PM	5	Toolmark Examiners. It's worldwide organization whose purpose
3:48PM	6	is to further the advancement of the field.
3:48PM	7	Q. How many firearms roughly how many firearms
3:48PM	8	examinations have you conducted over the course of your career?
3:48PM	9	A. Just looking at various guns and cartridge cases and
3:48PM	10	bullets, I would say in the thousands, if you compare, you
3:48PM	11	know, samples one-to-one.
3:48PM	12	Q. Have you been admitted as an expert in firearms
3:48PM	13	identification to testify in court before?
3:49PM	14	A. Yes, sir.
3:49PM	15	Q. How many times approximately?
3:49PM	16	A. Over 70 times.
3:49PM	17	Q. Have you ever not been admitted as an expert?
3:49PM	18	A. No, sir.
3:49PM	19	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, at this point the Government
3:49PM	20	would move to admit Chad Smith as an expert in the field of
3:49PM	21	firearms identification.
3:49PM	22	MR. SHAHID: No objection.
3:49PM	23	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
3:49PM	24	BY MR. SCHOEN:
3:49PM	25	Q. I want to start out by approaching you with what's

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3:50 P M

3:51 P M

previously been marked as Government's Exhibit 6. Can you tell us what that is?

A. Ladies and gentlemen, if it hasn't been said before, this firearm is safe to handle. I can see that there's no ammunition in the gun, and it has a cable lock going through it, so it can't be loaded or fired.

Yes, this is a Smith & Wesson brand pistol that I received for examination.

- **Q.** And as an expert in firearms identification, can you just tell us a little bit about how that pistol works?
- A. Well, this is a semiautomatic pistol, as compared to a revolver. Those are two main types of handguns we receive for examination and that we see in our casework. In this particular instance, a semiautomatic pistol, it uses a detachable box magazine. So you put the cartridges or rounds of ammunition in the magazine, and then you would load the handgun by putting the magazine into the grip area. Then you would -- this portion here is called the slide. You have to retract the slide. It's under spring tension. Let the slide go, and then a round is chambered from the magazine into the chamber which is the rearward portion of the barrel, and then it's ready for firing.

So at that point you could pull the trigger. The striker or firing pin would strike the rear of the cartridge.

It's the primer portion of the cartridge which ignites the

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It strikes that primer. Gas builds up inside the cartridge. cartridge case, because once the primer is ignited, it ignites the gunpowder inside the cartridge. That creates a volume of gas. That pressure forces the bullet out of the cartridge -out of the cartridge case, excuse me, down the barrel, and then the cartridge case is pressed rearward up against this portion here of the slide which is called the breach face. So in that cycling action, it pushes the slide rearward. The fired cartridge case is then extracted, ejected out of the firearm. Again, it's under spring tension, so when the slide comes forward again, it takes another round from the magazine, puts it in the chamber, and again it's ready for firing. Thank you. I want to talk a little bit about the science behind your field. What is firearms identification generally? Firearms identification is an area of forensic science in which we try to determine if a specific ammunition component, like a bullet or a cartridge case, was fired by a particular firearm. How we're able to do that is during the manufacturing of a firearm, all the various pieces that are -- that form the firearm itself are marked by the tooling and other finishing steps to create those parts, machining, things like that, and it's basically the machines and other finishing that are marking those parts, totally random in nature. They're just basically microscopic defects that are placed on there. The

manufacturer doesn't call for these microscopic defects or

anything like that. It's just created during the manufacturing itself.

So when a firearm is assembled and then goes on to the owner, when it's fired, the parts of the firearm that come

the owner, when it's fired, the parts of the firearm that come in contact with the cartridge, whether it be the cartridge case itself or the bullet, can impart those marks onto the cartridge case or the bullet. Again, it's at a microscopic level. We use -- it's called a comparison microscope to do our microscopic examinations, and then we can try to determine -- by test firing a firearm, compare those test fires with submitted evidence, whether it be a cartridge case or a bullet, to determine if it was fired by a specific gun or that particular gun.

- Q. So at the microscopic level, are firearms unique?
- A. Yes, they can be. Now, not all marks that are created are unique, so we have to through experience and training kind of learn to look at the -- what we think are unique individual characteristics. Again, not all of the marks have to be individual, but that's what we're looking at at the microscopic level.
- **Q.** Have you ever seen two different guns produce shell casings that look identical, exactly the same?
- A. Exactly the same, no, I haven't.
- Q. How long has this field been around for?
- A. Well over a hundred years. The basic science and

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foundations have been well over a hundred years. Now, the technology has gotten better, again with -- the microscopes and other tools that we use have gotten much better, but the field has been around for a long time.

- **Q.** What checks are in place to ensure that your conclusions are reliable?
- A. We have a peer-review process in our laboratory. So after I look at evidence, test fire guns, compare test fires and evidence and formulate my own results, then I have another qualified examiner come back behind me, look at the evidence themselves, formulate their own opinions, and then when they're ready to look at my results, they can look at my results, and if they agree with me, then they sign off on the form. If there's some discrepancy, then we can get a third party involved, another examiner to try to -- to try to reach a conclusion, but in my experience that hasn't happened, but we have another examiner come back to check our work just to make sure that our opinions and conclusions would be correct.
- **Q.** Are the methods that you are relying on generally accepted by experts in your field?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. I want to -- there's been a little bit of discussion about NIBIN. Can you tell us what NIBIN is?
- A. NIBIN is the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network. That is a network all across the country that I

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believe was started by the ATF, and what that does is we have a machine. It's called the IBIS machine in our particular lab, and there's some other agencies throughout the state that have their own IBIS machines as well. IBIS is Integrated Ballistics Identification System. So that's actually the computer system that's located out of agency. What we can do is we put cartridge cases into the system. It scans it. It takes basically digital images of the rear part of the cartridge case, again the part that would contact the breach face here during firing. It takes pictures of the firing pin impression left on the cartridge case as well, and then it stores it, and so what it can do is it can search other images that are in the system to see if there's any correlations between entries.

And then so an IBIS technician can go back, look at correlations. IBIS can bring back a certain amount, top 20 let's say, what it thinks looks the best, and then a technician would go back, look at these images and say, yes, if the images look good enough, they would submit the specimens to SLED to be confirmed if they were fired by the same gun.

- Q. Would it be fair in some ways to analogize to like a fingerprint database or a DNA database where a sample is put in input, and you can search to see if there's matches?
- A. Right. that's exactly right. So we're just comparing other images that are in the system to see if there's any link to possible crimes.

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- Q. So if there is a link, is that the end of the process?

 A. No. Again, that's just -- that could be just the screening tool itself. So once they find the lead, they would submit us -- to us the evidence specimens, and then we would have to confirm whether a particular gun was fired by -- or excuse me, a particular cartridge case was fired by a
- Q. Did you have an IBIS lead in this case?
- A. Yes, sir, I did.

particular gun.

- Q. Okay. Let me approach with what's previously been marked as Government's Exhibits 11, 12 and 13. Do you recognize Government's Exhibits 11, 12 and 13?
- A. Yes, sir. These are three cartridge cases that were submitted for examination and comparison with the gun.
- **Q.** What caliber are those cartridge cases?
- A. .40 Smith & Wesson caliber.
- Q. Is that the caliber of ammunition you fire out of that gun?
- A. Correct.
- **Q.** And what, if any, conclusions did you draw about the firearm that fired those three cartridges?
- A. Well, I was able to determine -- first of all, what I would do is compare these three cartridge cases with each other to confirm that they were fired by the same gun, which they were. I concluded they were fired by the same gun, and then I

would test fire this particular gun, and the way we do that is in our laboratory we have a vertical water tank. We shoot into the water tank. The water slows down the bullet, and we can retrieve the bullet by basically -- it's just a cup on a chain that we just pull up from the bottom of the tank, and then the cartridge cases go into a little box, a little plastic box that we have set up. So it ejects into the box so we have our samples, test fires that we can compare with each other.

So test fire the firearm. The firearm functioned

properly, and then I compared those test fires using our comparison microscope, and the comparison microscope is basically two microscopes that's connected by an optical bridge system. So we can compare two samples simultaneously, looking for those marks that we feel are individual in nature, and so compare the test fires with each other, and then I compare the test fires with the cartridge cases that are submitted as evidence.

Then I was able to determine that the firearm that was submitted, Government Exhibit 6, did fire these three cartridge cases, Government Exhibits 11 through 13.

- **Q.** Did you reach that conclusion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you prepare a report summarizing your conclusions?
- A. I did.

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4:00PM	1	MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, permission to approach the
4:00PM	2	witness with what's been previously marked as Government's
4:00PM	3	Exhibit 15?
4:00PM	4	THE COURT: Sure.
4:00PM	5	BY MR. SCHOEN:
4:00PM	6	Q. Can you identify Government's Exhibit 15?
4:00PM	7	A. Yes, sir. This is a copy of the report I issued.
4:00PM	8	Q. Is it a fair and accurate copy of your report?
4:00PM	9	A. I'm just comparing it quickly with a copy that I have here
4:00PM	10	myself, just to make sure it's all in there.
4:01PM	11	(Pause.)
4:01PM	12	A. Yes, this is an accurate copy of my report.
4:01PM	13	MR. SCHOEN: Government would move Exhibit 15 into
4:01PM	14	evidence.
4:01PM	15	MR. SHAHID: Subject to my prior objection, Your
4:01PM	16	Honor.
4:01PM	17	THE COURT: Sure. In evidence.
4:01PM	18	MR. SCHOEN: Permission to publish to the jury?
4:01PM	19	THE COURT: Sure.
4:01PM	20	BY MR. SCHOEN:
4:01PM	21	Q. If you look towards the bottom of that report, Mr. Smith,
4:01PM	22	it references items 6 through 8. Can you tell us what are
4:02PM	23	items 6 through 8 in this case? So you have you had items
4:02PM	24	marked as 6 through 8. What exhibit numbers did those items
4:02PM	25	have in this case?
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4:02PM	1	A. Items 6 through 8 were the SLED lab item numbers, so when
4:02PM	2	an agency submits items of evidence to SLED, we give it its own
4:02PM	3	item number, so usually it's different from what a submitting
4:02PM	4	agency would be, just so we can keep track internally of what
4:02PM	5	items we have, but in this particular case, items 6 through 8
4:02PM	6	were the same items as Government Exhibits 11 through 13.
4:02PM	7	Q. And what's item 1?
4:02PM	8	A. Item 1 is this firearm here, State or excuse me,
4:02PM	9	Government Exhibit 6.
4:02PM	10	Q. And what's item 1.1?
4:02PM	11	A. Item 1.1 are test specimens that I created myself. So
4:03PM	12	again, those are the test specimens that I fired out of this
4:03PM	13	particular gun, and then I gave them item 1.1.
4:03PM	14	Q. And does item 1.1 match items 6 through 8 in your report?
4:03PM	15	A. Correct. I would have used those test specimens to
4:03PM	16	compare with items 6 through 8, and again I concluded that that
4:03PM	17	particular firearm did fire three cartridge cases that were
4:03PM	18	submitted.
4:03PM	19	MR. SCHOEN: Brief indulgence, Your Honor.
4:03PM	20	THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. SCHOEN: No further questions for this witness at this time. Mr. Smith, please answer any questions of opposing counsel.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

4:03PM	1	BY MR. SHAHID:
4:03PM	2	Q. Mr. Smith, I'm Peter Shahid. I represent Mr. Fishburne.
4:03PM	3	Are Exhibits 1.1 with us today?
4:03PM	4	A. No, sir. 1.1 we retained at SLED for a period of time.
4:04PM	5	Then we return those test specimens at a later date to the
4:04PM	6	submitting agency.
4:04PM	7	Q. And so make sure we're clear on what we're doing here,
4:04PM	8	you received Exhibits 11, 12, and 13?
4:04PM	9	A. Correct.
4:04PM	10	Q. You created your own exhibits, Exhibit 1.1 in your report,
4:04PM	11	and those were test fired using that gun, Government's Exhibit
4:04PM	12	Number 6, but we don't have those samples with us today?
4:04PM	13	A. No, sir. Again, we retain those at SLED. That's partly
4:04PM	14	in due to the fact that we can use those test specimens
4:04PM	15	again in case we need them later on, if we get another IBIS hit
4:04PM	16	or a lead. Then if we don't have the gun itself, we can use
4:04PM	17	test specimens fired from that gun.
4:04PM	18	Q. As you were going through the examination of Exhibit
4:04PM	19	Number 6 and how this was this thing operated, you held the
4:05PM	20	gun in your hand, correct?
4:05PM	21	A. Yes, sir.
4:05PM	22	Q. And this metal piece is a clip?
4:05PM	23	A. Magazine, yes, sir.
4:05PM	24	Q. The magazine, and that magazine goes in here?

Correct.

4:05PM

1 Q. Is that right? 4:05PM 2 Α. 4:05PM 3 Q. 4:05PM 4 4:05PM 5 4:05PM 6 Correct. 4:05PM 7 magazine. 4:05PM 8 4:05PM 9 load, is it? 4 : 0.5 PM That's correct. 10 Α. 4:05PM 11 Q. 4:05PM 12 4:05PM 13 Correct. Α. 4:05PM 14 Q. 4:05PM 15 Α. 4:05PM 16 Q. 4:05PM 17 4:05PM 18 4:05PM 19 as well? 4:06PM 20 Yes, sir. Α. 4:06PM 21 Q. 4:06PM 22 4:06PM 23 11, 12, and 13? 4:06PM 24 4:06PM

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That is correct. And to load this, you've got to take this metal thing right here in my hand, this magazine or a clip, and that's where you put the bullets in here? The cartridges are inserted one at a time in the Like a little spring into here that pushes down as you And you would take bullets, something like this, and have to hold them and handle them to stick them into this cartridge? Or magazine, or whatever? Magazine is the proper term. Magazine, proper term. And so when you're doing that, you're handling all of that. You're handling the gun. handling this item, and then you're handling the actual bullets And as I understand your testimony, your involvement with all of this is just to have tested those cartridges, Exhibit Correct. I was asked to examine the firearm and to see if

they -- see if it had possibly fired the cartridge cases, and

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it was based on the IBIS lead that was generated previously.

- Q. And what you're doing with this, as I understand as well, is that you're doing a physical eye examination through use of a microscope to help to assist you look at those small markings on there?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And as you said earlier, some of those markings may be unique to that particular firearm because of the markings it makes on the strike part of the gun?
- A. Right.
- **Q.** So it is possible that similar markings could be made from different guns that you could compare; is that a fair statement?
- A. If you have more than one of the same type of gun, there may be similar markings. Again, we're looking for markings that we believe are the individual markings unique to a particular firearm, so you may have some marks that could carry over from one gun to the next, but we're looking for the individual marks.
- Q. And you're not videotaping or recording how you're doing this testing? This is just how you operate in your lab at SLED without any other type of visual aid for the jury to be looking at as you're going through this process; is that a fair statement?
- A. Right. We don't videotape any of the analysis.

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MR. SHAHID: Give me one second.

(Pause.)

Nothing further. Thank you. MR. SHAHID:

MR. SCHOEN: No redirect, Your Honor.

You can go back to Columbia if you want THE COURT:

to.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Yes, sir?

Your Honor, the Government rests. MR. SCHOEN:

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we've gone a lot faster than we thought we were going to go, so we're going to guit for the day early so you can beat the traffic on this side rather than the backside. I think we're going to be able to finish this case tomorrow, have arguments by the lawyers -- the rest of the evidence, arguments by the lawyers, and my charge on the law, and that takes a while to get together. I give it to the lawyers. They make additions or corrections. Then I have to redo it. Then I have to make 13 copies of it, and, of course, when I make the 13 copies, the Government copier always breaks, so it takes a while. don't y'all come in at 10:30 tomorrow morning rather than 9:30, and we'll start again with the trial, and I'm sure it'll be to you tomorrow afternoon, okay? And if -- we'll start, and then I'll buy you lunch. They'll have it back there. So we'll see

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you tomorrow.

Don't discuss the case among yourselves. Don't let anyone discuss it with you. Don't make any decision until you've heard all the evidence in the case plus my final charge and the lawyers' final arguments. We'll see you tomorrow. Thank you.

(Jury out at 4:09 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. Everything else -- you said you wanted to go over some charges that you may want added?

MR. SCHOEN: Yes, Your Honor. The Government identified a number of charges, and I don't actually have the charges pulled up, and I'm happy to try to locate them and email them --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHOEN: -- to your clerk, but basically the four we can think of that are maybe not always in the standard charges are a specific technique charge.

THE COURT: We did that one, because I just told him while I was sitting up here.

MR. SCHOEN: All right. That one. Joint possession.

THE COURT: Probably not, but we'll --

MR. SCHOEN: Joint possession charge. A charge regarding flight as consciousness of guilt.

THE COURT: I'll see whether the -- okay.

MR. SCHOEN: And also a charge regarding obstruction

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or other evidence to cover up a crime, meaning consciousness of guilt can be considered as substantive evidence of a crime.

THE COURT: I can understand the factual basis for the first three. What's the factual basis for the fourth?

MR. SCHOEN: Your Honor, we would just ask that the jury be allowed to consider the fact that Ms. Ellison was trying to cover up -- she offered this statement and then recanted this statement -- as affirmative evidence of a conspiracy.

THE COURT: You're talking about Ms. Ellison and not --

MR. SCHOEN: Certainly, but just to establish the existence of the conspiracy. We have to show that he's a part of it, but to establish the existence, I think it's fair game for that.

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, sir?

MR. SHAHID: Well, certainly the very last thing about an obstruction, this doesn't rise to the level of obstruction. I mean, that's pretty much a stretch.

THE COURT: Of course, lying to the police is probably obstruction, at least under the sentencing guidelines.

MR. SHAHID: It could if she's lying to the police.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAHID: But she's --

THE COURT: How about to the Court? That would be

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even worse.

Lying to the Court would be even worse, MR. SHAHID: but it hasn't established that she was lying. She got nervous and wanted, by his testimony, to recant some of her testimony.

THE COURT: If that's the factual basis, I'll evaluate that when I get the charges and see if it's applicable, but it looks like the first three are going to come in. Are you going to have problems with the first three?

MR. SHAHID: Well, of course I do, but I don't know if I have an objection to them. Yes, I have a problem with them.

It's the law. Okay. Unfortunately, you THE COURT: get to take the bitter with the sweet, right? Anything else?

> MR. SHAHID: Probably not until I see what you have.

THE COURT: Now, I understand that you may have one witness in the morning if you can find him?

I've been checking on the status of MR. SHAHID: that.

> THE COURT: Okay.

And see if there's any update. MR. SHAHID:

THE COURT: Have you and your client made a decision whether or not he wants to testify?

MR. SHAHID: Well, we have previously talked about that, but let me just double-check with him.

THE COURT: And, of course, we can go over this in

the morning too. I just wanted to find out --1 4:13PM 2 (Pause.) 4:13PM MR. SHAHID: He's going to sleep on it. 3 4:13PM 4 THE COURT: Okay. That's a good idea, okay? All 4:13 P M So we'll see y'all at 9:30 tomorrow morning, and we'll 5 right. 4:13 P M go -- we'll get the charges to you and get back any criticism 6 4:13 P M 7 that y'all have, additions or corrections, okay? 4:13 P M 8 MR. SHAHID: So we're expected to get these sometime 4:13 P M 9 tonight, you say? 4:13PM THE COURT: You'll get those before suppertime. 10 4:13PM 11 Thank you. 4:13 P M (End of proceedings.) 12 4:14 P M 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 4:14 P M 2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 4:14 P M 3 DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA 4:14 P M 4 4:14 P M 4:14PM 5 REPORTER TRANSCRIPT CERTIFICATE 4:14 P M 4 · 1 4 P M I, Tana J. Hess, Official Court Reporter for the United 6 States District Court, Middle District of Florida, certify, 4:14PM 7 pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the 4:14 P M foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the 4:14 P M 8 stenographic notes taken by the undersigned in the 4:14 P M above-entitled matter (Pages 1 through 206 inclusive) and that 4:14 P M the transcript page format is in conformance with the 9 4 · 1 4 P M regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States of 10 America. 4:14PM 4:14 P M 11 4 · 1 4 P M 12 4:14 P M Tana J. Hess, CRR, RMR, FCRR 4:14 P M Official Court Reporter 13 4:14PM United States District Court 4:14 P M 14 Middle District of Florida 4:14PM Tampa Division 4 · 1 4 P M 15 Date: February 16, 2022 4:14 P M 4:14 P M 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25